CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28727—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th Apr
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta' Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2383	500	A. Symons	19th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cassovich	3,300	450	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,300	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
* IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May for Plymouth.
† RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	29th ,, ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH, 3 230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 30th April, 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA, 1,554 tons, on the 1st May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on 28th April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS of EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3079	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 26, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Rail way Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages on route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્માદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

DAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURTS done in VERSE after the manner of the great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; 1.

GOLF KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from 21st January 1892. Detailed List on Application.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

FISH-EATING AND DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange, our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from 21st January, 1892. Detailed List on Application.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,

HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE,

FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.

WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)..... Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers) ..... Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket .....6 for Rs. 12-8
White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket6 for Rs. 13-8

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

50, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co.'s
DIABETES WHISKY.

	Rs.	a.
Per Dozen, Cash	26	0
Do. Credit	28	8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR—
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &c.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the efficacy of the following well-known Remedies, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases have been found invaluable.

Per Bottle ..... { Cash, As. 12 and Re. 1-4 / Credit, As. 14 and Re. 1-6

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle ..... { Cash, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12 / Credit, Re. 1-2 and Re. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.
(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit Œgle Marmelos.)
A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.
This preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle ..... { Cash, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4 / Credit, Re. 1-6 and Re. 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.
(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the (Œgle Marmelos.)
This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all Patients alike.

Per Jar ..... { Cash, Re. 1-4 / Credit, Re. 1-6

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.
An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle ..... { Cash, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 / Credit, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-14

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
These Medicines are used and recommended by the local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles, with Opium	Cash,	1 4	2 4
	Credit,	1 6	2 8
Do. without Opium	Cash,	1 0	1 8
	Credit,	1 2	1 12

CHOLERA PILLS.
(Opium, Black Pepper and Assafœtida.)

Per Bottle ..... { Cash, 8 As. / Credit, 14 As.

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.
A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle ..... { Cash, 12 As. / Credit, 14 As.

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
(Rubini's Formula.)
Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle ..... { Cash, 10 As. / Credit, 12 As.

CHLORODYNE.
(Treacher's own make.)
The above is largely employed by medical men, also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle ..... { Cash, 12 As. / Credit, 14 As.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 35, Beadon Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOAPS.
MANUFACTURED FROM THE PUREST MATERIALS, SPECIALLY FOR US.

TOILET SOAP, per box of 3 cakes, scented with Almond, perfectly white, and absolutely non-irritating.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, per packet of 3 cakes, As. 10; of 6 cakes, Rs. 1-4. Finest old-natured English Soap, in square cakes. Guaranteed genuine.

FLOWER SOAP, per box of 1 doz. cakes, Rs. 2. Choice household. Manufactured with pure Vegetable Oils only.

CHRYSOBOBINE SOAP, per cake, 8 As; per three, Re. 1-4. The cleanest cure for Dhoby's Itch and Skin Diseases. Efficacious and pleasant to use.

FACE SOAP, per box of 3 Tablets, 8 As. A cheap Soap; of good quality. Put up in fancy Boxes.

UNIVERSAL HONEY SOAP, per box of 12 Tablets Rs. 2. A Household Soap, well made, and lasting

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SEDOX.
A NATURAL ABSORBENT DRESSING.
Ready for use as supplied,
or impregnated with ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

The Dressing is prepared from a Pure Vegetable FIBRE, and besides being a very Rapid Absorbent will take up FIFTEEN TIMES its WEIGHT OF LIQUID.

PRICES:—

		Rs.	a.
Plain Absorbent	Per Tin	1	8
Antiseptic	,,	2	0

SEDOX.
SANITARY DIAPERS.
Absorbent and Antiseptic.
The most comfortable Sanitary Towels ever made.
Price per doz. Packet, Rs. 3.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220
Mocha Sets	75
Samovar Sets	150
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15
Wine Coolers	55
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120
Ice Buckets	9
Ice Tongs	4
Ice Bowls	18
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110
Cigar Lighters	9
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65
Sugar Boxes	27
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30

	Rs.
Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Nut Crackers	4
Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Toilet Services	300
Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	20
Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Asparagus Service	13
Cheese Covers	20
Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Caviare Stands	16
Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Venison Dish	90
Fish do.	90
Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

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HANBURY'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA reduces chronic inflammation and swellings, cures Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargements and Scorbutic affections. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

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Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep	
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1891, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. Per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 27th Instant, to the Proprietors, registered in the Books of the BANK on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th April, 1892.

TOWELS! TOWELS!! TOWELS!!!

THE following are now available :—

		Per dozen. Rs. a.
Honey Comb Towels	72 in. by 36 in. at.....	10 0
Do. do.	36 in. by 25 in. at.....	5 0
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All of guaranteed durability.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

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Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Trichinopolies, Barmahs, Dutch, and Sumatras.

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Cut and Plug, Fresh and Sweet, Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, &c., &c.

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Own Manufacture, Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured. 14 brands to select from.

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From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna, Meerschaum, Briar, and Myalwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders; Cigar and Cigarette Cases; Tobacco Pouches and Jars, &c., &c.

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Light, strong, and elegant, Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

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Sole Agency in Bombay for the Basel Mission Weaving Establishments of Mangalore and Cannanore.

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For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all Accessories.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

EXPERIENCED CLERK, WANTED; must be able to keep Accounts. Apply "X," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10". Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold dron. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM THOMAS LAMB, formerly of Bombay, a Mill Manager, but late of The Limes Alderley Edge, in the County of Chester in England, who died at Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia, in Germany, on or about the 7th April, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 22nd day of March 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the administrator.

—Dated this 12th day of April, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Power Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, who carried on business under the name and style of Cursetjee and Etuljee, and who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 16th day of January 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 22nd day of April 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Cowa-jee Cursetjee Dubash, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash, and Goolbai, wife of Dadaboy Hormusjee Dubash, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administrators of the said estate on their behalf at their offices, Nos. 5 and 6, Sirdar Jung, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of June 1892, as after that date the said administrators will distribute the assets among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall have then notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. Dated this 23rd Day of April 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Administrators' Solicitors.

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Other Sizes in Proportion.

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

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For particulars apply to J. A. SINCLAIR, Esq., Lahore; or to Sir M. PLOWDEN or Messrs. RENDELL and SYMONDS, Totnes, S. DEVON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £	607,229
REST ..... „	20,000

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

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LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

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"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

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TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
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Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money) the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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NOTICE.

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
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BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

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With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....	As

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Indian Manufacturing Company, 4 p. m.
Bombay Art Society, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Somali (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Adowa (s), from Jedda ; R. 1. M. S. Mayo, Rangoon ; Lanark (s), Cardiff ; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; Berenice (s), China, &c. ; and Shaik Burkhud (s), Aden, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hesper (s), for Tuticorin ; Calder (s), Persian Gulf ; and Aisla Craig (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lucina left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Hajeen entered the dock on Monday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Another of the series of lectures which the managing committee of this institution have arranged for will be delivered on Thursday next (to-morrow), the 28th instant, at 6-30 p. m., when the Rev. Father W. Walrath, S. J. who has chosen for his subject "Treves and the *Tunica inconsutilis* of Our Lord," will give his impressions of the Exposition held last year at which he was present, and personally took part. The lecture will be open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting at the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read :—(1) "Funeral Rites and Ceremonies," by Mr. Kedarnath Basu ; (2) "Some Superstitions prevalent in Bengal," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A. B.L. ; (3) "Vestiges of Moon Worship in Behar and Bengal," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A. B.L., and a letter from Mr. Edward B. Taylor, concerning the MSS. left by the late Mr. Edward Tyrell Leith.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 this evening :—

Quadrille.....	Merry England..... Williams.
Overture	The Bohemian Girl..... Balfe.
Ave Maria.....	..... Schubert.
Selection	The Mountebanks ..... Godfrey.
Mazurka.....	The Alpine Rose ..... Strauss.
Valse.....	The Bold Dragoons..... G. Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HERR FRIEDENTHAL AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Herr Friedenthal gave his second and last pianoforte recital, at the Novelty Theatre, on Monday night, and his reputation as an artist, and the success which he achieved on his *debut* in Bombay attracted a large audience. His excellent interpretations of the selections he chose were received with enthusiastic applause, and these manifestations of admiration indicated the genuine pleasure derived by those present. The pieces were brilliantly rendered as formerly, and afforded a rich musical treat to the listeners, who were enraptured with the music. The distinguished pianist was accompanied by Miss Schmuck on another piano, whose performance also won great admiration.

STRANDED ON A FOREIGN SHORE.—Two youths of South African extraction appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, and complained of having been left in a state of destitution in Bombay, on the departure of Fillis's Circus. They stated that they accompanied a number of mules from Cape Town to Calcutta, which were sent over for Government transport service, and were engaged in the latter city by Mr. Fillis, whom they accompanied to Bombay. After the sojourn in this city the company travelled to Hyderabad, and they were paid off prior to their departure. A brief stay was made in the Nizam's capital, and Mr. Fillis returned to Bombay, and sailed for Singapore a few days ago, leaving them behind. Their ignorance of the language rendered it an impossibility for them to earn a living ; and they, therefore, wished that they should be sent back to their native country. The Magistrate promised to afford them relief by finding them suitable occupation in the Workhouse, and placing their condition before the consideration of Government.

GENEROSITY REPAID WITH INGRATITUDE.—A singular instance of ungratefully repaying generosity was heard before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday. Harry Mahadoo, a cart-driver and a native of Bichugli, near Satara, obtained the consent of a licensed driver No. 4394, who had been sick to ply his vehicle for hire on the 16th inst. The extensive business this class of people do around the docks secured him a fare of twelve bags of rice, valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Megjee Veljee, a merchant. Hurry received instructions to take the goods to the Victoria Dock ; but instead of carrying them there he drove his oxen to Parel, where he unloaded the grain, detached the two wheels and axle, and booked them on his own name to Watar, the nearest railway station to Bichugli. The body of the cart, which he no doubt thought was too large for transportation, was left in a drain, near Matoonga. Information was, of course, given by the unfortunate merchant, and the suffering cartman, to the police who traced him to his native village, and found the railway receipt for the goods in his pocket. Inspector Butterfield charged him with criminal breach of trust as a carrier and the theft of the wheels. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for thirteen months for both offences.

ANOTHER FALSE COMPLAINT.—Ramparsad Kalka was brought before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, charged with having, on Monday, stolen four silver bangles, from Fukeera Gungadeen, a goldsmith. About six weeks ago the accused ordered the complainant to make four silver bangles for his wife, and paid Rs. 7 for them. The complainant accordingly made the bangles as requested, and took them to the house of the accused, who, on Monday morning, accompanied the goldsmith to the shop of a Government testor of ornaments, at Mombadevie, to have the new silver bangles tested. After testing them the complainant handed the bangles to the accused, who returned one of them to the goldsmith for the purpose of cleaning it. The complainant in the presence of Ramparsad cleaned it, and handed the ornament to the accused, demanding the price of his labour for making them ; but the accused offered to pay a very much smaller amount than that originally agreed upon, and the goldsmith declined to accept it. An altercation then ensued between the parties, when the complainant went to Inspector Hiscocks and preferred a charge of theft of four bangles against the accused. The Inspector made an inquiry and ascertained that the complaint was false, and made with a view to get accused in trouble. The Magistrate, on the evidence found the charge was false and vexatious, and dischargiag the accused, fined the complainant Rs. 5 for making a false complaint, the money being awarded to the accused as compensation.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Bangkok-Saigon route interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	..
Teheran	26	2	5 p.m.	...	31
Suez	26	2	45 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 26th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	43	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	11	..	1
" Madras	..	39	..	1

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same special jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday :—

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

Abdoola Gopichand was placed at the bar on a charge of murder in having, on the 27th February last, caused the death of his mistress, named Ravee, in a house, in Falkland Road. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by the public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac defended the prisoner.

Inspector Butterfoy was one of the witnesses examained for the Crown. He was called to the prisoner's house ten minutes before 11 p. m. on the 27th February last. He saw in the inner room the body of Ravee lying in the "nannee," face downwards. The head and shoulders were in the "nannee," the rest of the body being outside. The woman had on her a white "sarree," with red flowers. The body was cold, and it had a wound on the neck on the right side, the blood slightly tricking. Close to the "nannee" was a water chatty stand, on which witness founud an open clasp knife. It was dry. There was a lota, containing water, tinged with blood. There was an empty lota on the wall of the "nannee" stained with blood. There was a large pool of blood on the mattress which was lying on a charpoy. The blood was quite fresh and wat. The door of the room opening into Musjid Gully was closed from inside, and from the outside fastened with a chain. Along the north wall of the room was a charpoy on the gully side. There was two boxes in the room near the charpoy. Both the boxes were wide open, the back of the lids being towards the charpoy. There were marks of fresh blood on both boxes. The hasp of one of the boxes was broken open, and there was a large quantity of blood about it. The padlock of the other box was lying behind it. There were fresh marks of blood on the white sheet of the bed as well as blood marks of a person's left hand. The next morning witness made prisoner put his left hand on the mark, and there was an exact correspondence of the mark with the hand. There was a pile of clothes lying by one of the boxes. They were clean men's clothes. Among them was a pair of trousers neatly folded, and when witness first saw them, as they were folded he could see no stain of blood. On opening them, he saw the right leg about the knee with large stains of fresh blood. In the left hand pocket of the trousers there was one pice and one pie. No attempt had apparently been made to wash the blood of the trousers. The trousers appeared to have been worn a few times since they were last washeed and were dirty. On the night of the 27th February, the prisoner was dressed in pyjamas, waist-coat, and a red cap. Among the pile of clothes was another pair of trousers like the one stained with blood. On going to the room on the night of the 29th February, with the accused, and in consequence of what he said, witness looked under the bed, and found a box, out of which prisoner took out a large iron file, a wire, and other things. Accused took the file out of the box, and showed witness how he had used it in removing the hasp of one of the boxes. There was another large box which witness had not examined. It had ever been in the custody of the police. Witness opened it in Court, and it was found to contain a quantity of old clothes, none of them stained with blood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, prisoner said he had missed a number of brass ornaments from the person of Ravee, nose-ring, earings, bangles, necklace, &c. He said he missed Rs. 3-0-0 in cash from the box. The police had made a search, but none of the alleged missing things had been found up to the present time. I saw prisoner Abdoola in the room as soon as I entered it. I saw some boxes and clothes lying about. The other clothes in the box, in which the trousers with fresh blood stains was found, were more or less stained with blood. I did not examine them with care. I examined the trousers only because they appeared to have been worn, and found fresh blood upon them.

Ahmed Ali, a Mahomedan, said that about three months ago the prisoner kept an eating-shop in Grant Road, where he was employed as a servant. The knife before the Court was the prisoner's and was used in the shop for cutting onions, &c. Witness could recognise it from certain marks upon it which he mentioned. About 5-30 p.m. on the 27th February, prisoner came to another eating-shop in Grant Road, where he was then employed, and had bread and a chop, for which he paid two pice. He had then on a pair of white trousers like the one produced in Court. They were not stained with blood as they were new. Witness had been dismissed by prisoner from his employ, and had complained to the police for non-payment of his wages.

Dadoo Chandbhoy, who was also employed as a servant in prisoner's eating-house in Grant Road, recognised the knife produced in Court as the prisoner's. Witness was not paid his wages which were due for twelve days, because prisoner failed to get a license for the boarding-house. Witness gave up the wages, because he saw no hope of getting them from prisoner. Witness recognised the knife from certain marks which he mentioned.

Another witness, an eating shop-keeper in Grant Road said, that on the 27th February last, the prisoner came thrice to his shop at intervals to buy food. On each of those occasions, witness saw that the prisoner had on a pair of white trousers with pockets. They were like the trousers produced in Court.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said that the statement made before the Magistrate by the prisoner amounted to this, that he was not near his house from 8 to 10 p.m. on the 27th February. Against that the jury had the evidence of Mayoo and Luxmon, who stated that they saw the prisoner enter his room shortly before 9 p.m., that he told Ravee to go into the room, and that following her, he closed the door. It was left to the jury to consider what possible motive those two men could have in saying that they saw prisoner going to his room at a particular hour. They traced the prisoner in the house about 8-30 p.m., and they heard the man Luxman saying that he heard a cry but paid no particular attention to it. The story that five or six Mahomedans came to the house, and that they might have committed the murder, was absurd, for the woman possessed nothing beyond a few brass ornaments. It was an important circumstance that the knife found in the room was proved to be the prisoner's. Then the trousers, on which blood was found, were proved to be the trousers which prisoner wore during the day. Then there was another piece of evidence that the prisoner produced a file from a box under the bed, and made a statement regarding his breaking open one of the boxes. Now, the learned counsel said, any outside person would not have known where the file was kept, and would not have replaced it in the box under the bed. This was an important point bearing against the supposition that some outside persons entered the room and committed the murder.

Mr. Rivet-Carnac, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he thought the jury would agree with him in thinking that there was absolutely no motive for the prisoner to murder Ravee. On the contrary, there was every motive for him to protect her, for he lived upon the profits she made. When a murder was committed the police felt themselves bound to fix upon somebody as the murderer ; and so in this case, the lower police officers—the learned counsel meant to say nothing against the European officers—went about the bazaar and found some persons to say that the knife belonged to the prisoner ; and that he was wearing the pair of white trousers on the 27th February. Then they get a hawker, who was not produced before the Coroner, to come forward and say that he saw the prisoner enter his room shortly before 9 p.m., on the day mentioned. It was very easy for the police to get witnesses to make statements of that sort. The learned counsel referred to the improbabilities in evidence for the prosecution, and to its insufficiency to bring home the charge to the prisoner,

At the close of the address for the defence, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, when his lordship will sum up the case.

A PUNJAB "DEEMING."

ABOUT 2½ months ago an elderly widow belonging to Chahil, a village near Narowal in the Sialkot district, went on a visit to her eldest son, Thakur Dass, a shopkeeper in Dehra Nanak, district Gurdaspur, leaving behind her mother-in-law, and a Mahomedan woman, a friend of the family, both well advanced in years. A month after, Tejoo, her youngest son, a man of disreputable character, visited his mother's house, and after a week quietly left leaving the doors locked from outside. Soon after Tejoo murdered a child in the Gurdaspur district for its ornaments, and when taken up by the police made a full confession exculpating a companion who had also been arrested in the same case. In the "Lock up" he boasted by telling his fellow-prisoners that he had committed several other murders. His poor mother heard these reports and hastened home, finding the doors locked her suspicions were roused, and later on confirmed when on entering the house she noticed a heap of earth piled up and a human leg protruding from one corner. On the earth being removed, first the body of the Mahomedan woman minus silver ornaments, and then the mother-in-law's body were recovered and identified. Decomposition had far advanced as the unfortunate women were murdered six weeks before their bodies were discovered on the 15th of this month. Thus Tejoo has committed three murders within the short space of six weeks so far as we have been able up to date. Further discoveries might r on.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)

EXORCISING THE SPIRIT.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAMALDIN WALAD JAMAL SAHEB AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in February last, convicted the three accused of murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the appellants ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal, said :—We accept generally the view of the facts stated by the learned Sessions Judge. It has not been contended either by Mr. Bhat who appeared for the prisoners, Nos. 2 and 3, or by Rao Saheb Wasudev Kirtikar, for the Crown that the findings on the facts are not in accordance with the evidence. The woman, Gidowa, whose age was under eighteen years, had come from her husband's to her father's house and complained of some pain in the back. At her own desire and with her father's consent, she consulted the first prisoner, Jamaldin who is an exorcist of spirits supposed to take up their abodes in people's bodies. Mr. James Campbell, the learned editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer" has given us references to the Dharwar volume 22, Appendix B, and the Kolhapur Volume 24, Appendix D, for information about the common beliefs of the people on the subject of these "bhuts" or demons and their exorcisms and other modes of cures. It is not contested that Gidowa did not consent to a certain amount of violence being used to her by the first prisoner to drive out the supposed spirit which appears to have been looked upon as the ghost of some woman deceased. We find no evidence showing that she consented to such great violence as was used. Jamaldin brought in the second prisoner and he joined in beating her. She was also trodden upon and kicked. She seems to have simulated the departure of the spirit and to have run away, pursued by these prisoners; she fell down several times, and the beating and kicking was renewed. After this the third prisoner appeared from the village and joined in the assault using his fists on her sides. Thereupon she died, and it is proved by the medical witness that there were many wales on her skin and that the lungs and kidneys were ruptured. The Sessions Judge has sentenced all three prisoners to transportation for life as murderers. He finds that they had no actual intention to kill. The prisoners said they were "possessed" at the time and were thus unable to recollect what they did. The first prisoner speaks to this possession being that of a spirit called Madar Saheb ; the other two appear to have professed to have the god Hanuman indwelling in them for the time being, but before the magistrate the third prisoner denied that any such entry into him of a god had occurred. It has been argued here that this state of enthusiasm was an unsoundness of mind destroying the power of self-control, and that this condition resembles that of a man in an epileptic fit or one of those people who in different ages or countries assert themselves or are believed to be possessed by an evil spirit. It was argued also that section 84 of the Penal Code about insanities entitles them to acquittal. But under section 105 of the Evidence Act, the burthen of proving this exception lies on them, and we are of opinion that there is no evidence of unsoundness of mind. Their mere assertions that they were "possessed" by gods are not cogent : it may be that they acted in the way they did in order to give the patient more confidence. They do not appear to have lost self-control. Anyhow it is admitted that their excited condition was one to which they attain voluntarily ; and is to prevent people by putting themselves into such states doing harm to others that penal laws are enacted. Then it was argued that section 88 applied in their favour. But we agree with the Judge in thinking that there was such absence of due care and attention as makes that exception inapplicable. It is not shown that the treatment used had caused cures before ; or that such great violence was at all essential to the cure. Thus the case differs from many of those where surgeons, more or less unskilled, have been tried for deaths caused under their risky operations. We drew attention to the case of emasculation, Queen vs. Baboolun Hijrah and others (5 Calcutta W. R. 7) and of the snake charmers, Queen vs. Punai Bhuiya and another. (7 Bengal L. R. 25) Cr. Sc. 12 (Calcutta W. R., 7 and I. R. 5, Calcutta 351.) The case at I. L. R. 14, Calcutta 506, of an operation for internal piles was cited to us. It was argued that the offence, if any, was not murder but culpable homicide, or rash and negligent act, resulting in death. In most of the cases this lenient view has been taken. On careful consideration of the findings of the Judge we are of opinion that when the intention and knowledge of the prisoners as found by the Judge are compared with the definitions of the Penal Code, it results that the convictions should have been for culpable homicide under the last part of section 304 and not for murder. See the differences in the definitions as stated by Melvill, J., in Regina vs. Govind, I. L. R. 1, Bombay, 342. We think also that this view of the nature of the offence is fully borne out by the circumstances shown in the evidence. We change the convictions of murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and alter the sentence on each prisoner to one of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL GATHERING OF KHEDAVAL BRAHMINS.

THE seventh annual educational gathering of Khedaval Brahmins technically called the *Saraswati Mahotsava*, was held, at Sojitra, on Saturday, the 16th instant. From Thursday evening gentlemen began to arrive from Broach, Ankleshwar, Surat, Umreth, Nadiad, Anand, Vaso, Mahudha, Kaira, and other places. At about 8 o'clock in the morning of Saturday Rao Saheb Gulabdas Desaibhai Chhaganlal, and Messrs. Prabhushanker, Chhaganlal, and others visited the Anglo-Vernacular High School. After the higher standards in the English and Vernacular schools were examined sweet-meats were distributed to all the boys in the school. Similarly the girls' school and the branch school were also visited, and sweet-meats were also distributed to all the students. The visitors were greatly pleased with the high state of efficiency in which the officers of his Highness' Educational Department maintained the schools and the excellent discipline and neatness that were visible all round. At about five in the afternoon the proceedings began in the great mandap and Rao Saheb Gulabdas Laldas, the Subordinate Judge at Ankleshwar, was unanimously voted to the chair. He opened the proceedings by calling upon R. S. Desaibhai, the president of the *Khedaval-Hit-Wardhaka-Sabha* to explain the object of the meeting. After he had fully stated the object of the gathering the secretary of the *Sabha* read out the letters that were received from various friends and sympathisers of the movement, who were unable to attend the gathering. This being done Rao Saheb Chhaganlal spoke on the state of education in the caste during the year under report from statistics collected for the purpose. He said that the number of students—studying in 1891—was more than 949 in Gujerati and 99 in English making a told of 1,048 in all ; that the number of students studying English was much less than during any of the previous years ; that this was the result of a rise in the amount of fees charged in the Umreth Anglo-Vernacular School which shut out probably forty students who were formerly taking education in the school and that, therefore, the Sabha must do something substantial to remedy the apparent falling off in the number of Khedaval boys taking English education in Gujerat. In the end he said that during the last seven years during which the *Hit-Wardhaka Sabha* had been holding yearly gatherings in the different centres of Khedaval population, the total number of prize-men was 294 and that out of them there were two graduates in Art, one First B.A., one for the Lower Standard, one for the Previous, one for the Technological-Manufacturing, one for first year in Agriculture, twenty-one for Matriculation, nine for School Final, one for the Baroda Pleader's Examination, twenty-eight for the Second Grade, six for the Training College Senior Class, two of Sub-Registrar, and one-hundred-and-nineteen for the Third Grade Examination.

The chairman was then requested to distribute prizes to the students who were declared to have passed successfully the University and other public examinations during the year. There were thirty-one prize-men in all, *viz.*, one for the Senior B.A., one for the Technological-Manufacturing, one for first examination in Agriculture, seven for Matriculation, one for the School Final, four for the Second Grade, one for the Training College, second year, and fifteen for the Third Grade. Messrs. Desaibhai, Dajibhai, and Dhirajram alluded to the laudable efforts of the *Sabha* in the cause of education and requested the Khedavals to persist in their efforts with increased vigor.

The chairman then addressed the meeting in a speech which was both excellent and instructive. While praising the *Sabha* for its efforts in the cause of education he drew its attention to the decrease in the number of youths taking English education in Gujerat, and asked them to devise means to check it. He endeavoured to impress on the minds of the prize-men that their education was yet incomplete, and that, therefore, they should further their studies in whatever line they chose. After garlands and flowers had been distributed the meeting which lasted for about three hours was dissolved by the chairman amidst loud cheers for the *Sarasvati Devi*, for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and for his Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

AN extraordinary general meeting of this company was held, yesterday, at No. 1, Bell Lane, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presiding, when the following resolutions were confirmed :—"That the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited, be, and the same is hereby, placed in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882." And also for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions, *viz* :—"That Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Solomon David Sassoon be, and they are hereby, appointed liquidators of the Company with the powers vested in them by the Companies' Act, 1882, and their remuneration be 1½ per cent. of the total amount of the assets of the Company, which may be realized to be divided amongst them in such way as they may agree amongst themselves."

Mr. Sorabji Rustamji Bunshaw, in proposing an amendment of the liquidators' remuneration of one per cent. instead of 1½ per cent., said that the liquidators would have had to work for only about twelve days, during which time their remuneration would amount to Rs. 12,000. He said that the half per cent. for each of the two directors he had proposed at the previous meeting would be quite sufficient. As to the strength of the opposition he could say that by means of the proxies they held they could vote 10½ per cent. as remuneration to the liquidators instead of the 1½ per cent. Dr. Burjorji Framji seconded the amendment which was lost by eight votes against five.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following articles are held in detention in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which will be disposed of by auction unless claimed within six months.

N. B.—Unaddressed, unclaimed or refused articles are omitted.

Address on articles.	Particulars of contents.	Reason of non-transmission to destination.
PACKETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.		
Smale, Mrs, Devonport.	One silk handkerchief.	Not bona fide sample of merchandise.
Thomas, Miss C, Plymouth.	Two silk handkerchiefs.	Do.
Mead, Mrs, Devon.	One table cloth	Do.
Muter, Miss K, Portsmouth.	Twelve silk handkerchiefs.	Do.
Freeth, Mrs, London.	One tea-pot holder..	Do.
Opitz, Mrs, London.	One embroidery bag and a pair of scarf pins.	Do.
Mc Cormack, H, Kidderminster.	One shell money bag and a pair of scarf pins.	Do.
Mc Intyre, Miss, Sarah, Fife, Scotland.	Twelve silk handkerchiefs.	Do.
Koppel, Mrs, S F, London.	One tea pot cover ..	Do.
Waddy, Misses Janey and Edeen, London.	Two necklaces and one nose ring.	Do.
Bellyse, Mrs E R, Cheshire.	Baby's woollen jacket.	Do.
Emery, Mrs H, Staffordshire.	One tea-pot cover ..	Do.
Monk, Miss E, London.	Two photos	Closed against inspection of contents.
Luke, H, Roxburgshire.	One photo	Do.
Fracis, Nusserwanji D, London.	Two empty phials..	Do.
Farben-Fabriken, Friedr Bayer and Co, Elberfeld.	Indigo	Likely to injure the mail.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Goblet d' Alviellie, Brabant.	Two copies, "the tribes and caste of Bengal.	Exceeding the prescribed limit of weight.

Many things which ought to be sent as parcels continue to be sent as packets. The packet post is only available for (1) printed matter (2) samples, and the chief rule is that every packet must be open for inspection by the Post Office. Samples are to be sent for trade purposes only, and must not have a saleable value. If cigars are sent the number must be limited to three.

All communications relating to the above should be addressed to the Manager, Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hesper, 1,766 tons, Captain C Jobson, cleared yesterday for Tuticorin, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE s s Adowa, 1,347 tons, Captain F Paton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (15th April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Shaik Burkhud, 157 tons, Captain B William, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Hoodeida, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth and 3 children as cabin and 339 deck passengers.

THE BIBBY Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Lieut J D Recee. and Mr Nanabhoy Moos as cabin and 75 deck passengers.

THE s s Somali, 223 tons, Captain J S Franco, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Zanzibar (11th April), with a general cargo and 84 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebrahim and Co.

THE s s Aisla Craig, 2,188 tons, Captain J Whyte, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Bergman, Major and Mrs Price, Mr Roach, Captain Whitehead and Mr W Whitehead.

THE s s Lanark, 1,973 tons, Captain W B Cross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (27th March), with a cargo of 3,977 tons coal, 202 tons coke and the following passengers :—Miss Kugh, Mrs Frances, Mrs Davie and 5 children, Mr Heath and 9 deck. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Santon	1621	Corell	A	B Craig & Co
" C. Macneil. .	1954	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
" Ehrenfels ..	1521	Mc Gilmeilstor	E	Glade & Co
" Almora	1716	Ingram	F	B & P S N & Co
" Lucina.....	1689	.....	G	K Nixon & Co
" Twickenham	1633	Robertson ..	H J	K Nixon & Co
" F. of Inversnaid	1709	Wilson.....	K	W & A Graham & Co
" Highlander	1594	Milburn	L	T Morrison & Co
" Sowerman.	719	Nacoda	L	A Munjee
" Zanni Stefanovich	1502	Gionis	N	J Mackintosh & Co
" Bawry	1633	Galbraith ..	N	.....
" Tenedos	1633	Browne	P	T Morrison
" Avoca	904	Nacoda	Q	Allana Munji

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema .....Nacoda.....Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba) mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Khiva	1452	Shoemaker...	1	H Cassum
" Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
" D. Baldaino.	2044	Crucianni	3	F Bozzoni
" Arthur Head	1886	Barclay	4	.....
" Rohilla	2175	.....	4	P & O Co
" Venetia	1615	Creery	5	P & O Co
" Iran	1616	De Largy	7	E Bates & Co
" Imperatrix..	3334	Eggor.....	7	W & A Graham &Co
" Aisla Craig..	2188	Whyte	8	W & A Graham &Co
" City of Dundee	2612	Halley	9	Sir Ch. Forbes & Co
" Hajeen.....	1842	Crawford.....	13	T Morrison & Co
" Charles T. Jones	1561	Thomas.....	16	B Craig & Co
" Damascus ..	2236	Douglas.....	17	F Muir & Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Naples .....1481..Harrison....James Mackintosh.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Somali (s).....	Franco	Zanzibar, April 11.
26	Adowa (s).....	Paton.....	Jedda, April 15.
	R. I. M. S. Mayo..	Finny.....	Rangoon, April 17.
	Lanark (s)	Cross.....	Cardiff, March 27.
	Pachumba (s).....	Russell	Karachi, April 23.
	Berenice (s).....	Mersa	China, &c.
	Shaik Burkhud (s).	William	Aden, &c.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Hesper (s)	Jobson	Tuticorin.
	Calder (s)	Lovell	Persian Gulf.
	Aisla Craig (s)	Whyte	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kapurthala, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.
" Almora, Ingram, for London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Rohilla, for China, &c.
" Oberon, for Genoa, Marseilles, &c.
" Imaum, for Genoa and Liverpool.
" Rives Indus, for Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
21 Maharaja s.....Sandilands ..Rangoon, April 15.
DEPARTURES.
April 21.—Steamers Kasara and Canara, and barque Anne Main.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co ; 112 cwts coir fibre, Tribowan Weaving Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 31 bales rags, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 1,622 cwts myrabilleams, Boyts Craig and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, K Luckmidas and Co ; 28 bales wool and 77 bales goa-thair, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Hispania s—21 cwts ganja, D Maneck.

FOR LONDON.

Damascus—27 cwts ganja, S Maneck ; 1,500 cwts myra bollams, E D Sassoon and Co ; 750 tons bone meal, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tresco s—2,001 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Balli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—693 bags saltpetre, M Mackenzie and Co ; 1,980 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

Oberon s—8,000 cwts wheat, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arthur Head s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hajeen s—6,003 cwts rapeseed, Owen and O'Kell, 24,344 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 2,999 cwts groundnuts, 4,198 cwts poppy seed, 9,000 cwts wheat and 1,670 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 725 bales cotton, F Saunuet and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 109 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 380 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Almora s—4,016 cwts rapeseed, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Santon—s 24,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Clan Macneil—s 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Zanni Stefanovich—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 750 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Ehrenfels s—550 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,200 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Fachiri ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Wilpraike s—405 cwts myrabeollams, Otto Martin ; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 100 bales, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Oberon s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 510 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 25,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi and Co.

D Balduino s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Iran s—1,984 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

F

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Admiralty House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and elegant French-polished blackwood and teak-wood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best electroplated ware, very rich porcelain ware, and glassware, silver ware, a rich toned upright Pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, rich table ornaments, real Satsuma flower jars, first rate Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich carpets, &c., the property of H. E. Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Robinson, R. N.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a Gentleman—

A half Aden cow, expected to calve about the middle of May, age 5½ years, gave from 10 to 12 seers when in full milk.

A young buffalo cow in calf, gives milk at present, expected to calve in July next.

On SATURDAY, the 30th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tents No. 3 Woodhouse Bridge Road, on the sea shore, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, china flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of M. P. NICOLAIDI, Esq.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, next to St. Andrew's Church, the whole stock-in-trade of Messrs. Pestonjee Bros, furniture merchants, consisting of blackwood, and teakwood dining-room, and bed-room furniture, plated ware, glassware, iron safe on stand, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, picture, table ornaments, etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Kavasjee Patel Street, Fort, next to the Hongkong Bank, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, kerosine table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of H. CHICK, Esq.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte by Soundy, &c., a handsome light victoria, a powerful fast grey Arab, single harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, &c., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF valuable landed property on the Parel Tank Road, at Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Sha Bhanjee Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Narayen Janardhunjee, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of June, 1890, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground with the messuage or bungalow, and out-houses, standing thereon, situate at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,010 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue, under old No. 102, new No. 14,248, and new survey No. 1-2483, and bounded on the north by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on the south partly by the property of the Soni community and partly by the property of the said Narayen Janardhunjee, on the west partly by the property of Bomonjee Hormusjee and partly by the Parel Tank Road, and on the East by the Sewree Hill, and which said bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No. 1,167 1,168 and F ward No. 2,473-4 and the right of passing and repassing over and along the passage from the Public Road, called the Golunga Hill Road to the aforesaid premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 27, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Berkeley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese vases, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one first-rate large size "Fortress" coal cooking stove, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of T. LANGFORD, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. HARPLEY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY the 30th instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., by order of the Inspector General of Prison, a few lots of furniture such as camp table, writing boxes, chairs, screen, carpets, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English built dog-cart in very good order.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 second hand victoria with removable coach box.

1 strong quiet Arab pony, 13-2, 6 years old, carries a lady, will make an excellent trapper.

1 strong bay Arab, 14-1, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 185 of 1891 (The National Mortgage Bank, Ld., vs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Beaasis and Foras Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May next, at 2 p.m., a large quantity of new and second-hand machinery, consisting of manual fire engines, ships pumps, railway lorries, platform weighing machine, hydraulic and screw jacks, drinking fountains, patent Rotahly pump, leather rolling press, drilling and boring machine, bellows, taps, dies, winches, double-barrelled force and lift pumps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF CLARE AND SHEPHERD ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from the Trustees, Shepherd Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th prox., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the lease of the property for a term of 99 years.

(1.) All that piece of land with the buildings partially erected thereon containing 1,000 square yards or thereabouts, situate at the corner of the Clare and Shepherd Roads, at Byculla, bounded on the North by the Shepherd Road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the West by the Clare Road and on the East by other property of the Trustees.

(2.) All that piece of land containing about 491 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Shepherd Road, Byculla, bounded on the North by the road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by the Police Lines, and on the West by other property of the Trustees and forming plot No. 2.

(3.) All that piece of land containing about 454 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Shepherd Road, Byculla, and bounded on the North by the said road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by the Plot No. 2, and on the West by Plot No. 4.

(4.) All that piece of land containing 448 square yards, situate as aforesaid, and bounded on the north by the Road, on the South by the Jews' Cemetery, on the East by Plot No. 3 and on the West by the Shepherd Almshouses.

For further particulars and catalogues of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

One hundred hogsheads of English Ale for sale, in sound condition. Auction will take place at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, on Tuesday, the 3rd May next, at 1 p.m.

Liquor can be tested any day during office hours, viz., 10 a.m., to 5 p.m.

Reasonable offers will, meanwhile, be received for the whole, or portion of the consignment. By order GEO. RADCLIFFE, Major, Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1892.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PIECE-GOODS, JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Apollo Street, household furniture, consisting of sofas, dining-room chairs, mirror door-almyrahs, chest of drawers, with and without mirrors, Argand lamps, by Tucker and Ness, hanging and table lamps, perambulators, bentwood chairs and rocking chairs, marble topped tables and teatrays, lanen jin duk, Cashmere band and towels, gold pearl, and diamond jewellery, consisting of brooches, chains, lockets, rings, buttons, pencils, toothpins, pearl necklaces, bangles, diamond rings, and ear-rings, crosses, earrings, pin case, seals, and many other fancy articles, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, April 27, 1892.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

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This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood-work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 3-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

BAR Silver was unchanged in value in London yesterday, at 39 11-16d. per oz., and Saturday's rates continued to rule for Rupee Securities in each denomination, but in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent lower, at 86⅞ cents, Exchange on London being ¼ cent down, at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 380,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 87·10 cents to 87·19 cents. Consols in London were unchanged at 96⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¾; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 96½; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·16.

WHEAT and Seeds were unchanged. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the total Sales having been only 7,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American was 1-16d. higher compared with last Thursday's rate, at 3 15-16d. per lb. (Saturday's quotation of 3 11-16d. having apparently been wired in error) and Dholleras and Oomras, of all grades, were 1-16 higher. American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3¾d. for April and April-May deliveries, and 4 1-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York was 1-16 cent lower, at 7 5-16 cents; and July Futures were 6 points down at 7·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the total figures to date now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts.....	6,000	11,000	2,100
Two days' do.	13,000	19,000	4,400
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,653,000	6,516,000	5,649,100

Demand from both directions became slack in our local Cotton Market to-day, and only a small business has transpired; but the feeling has been steady, and rates for Bengals are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales, say 300 Veraval at Rs. 178; 250 Mowa, at Rs. 167-70; 200 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 172½; and Broach, at Rs. 178; and 50 Jaffrabad, at Rs. 167; while the Mills have taken 1,300 bales, consisting of 400 Bhownugger, at Rs. 172½ to 73; 300 each of Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 163; and Dhulia, at Rs. 154; 200 Pachora at Rs. 158; and 100 Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 177½ per candy.

WHEAT continues to be neglected by exporters to a considerable extent, and only a small business has been done again to-day. The tone of the market has remained quiet, and prices have receded half to one anna per cwt., at our quotations, say :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-6-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	5-5-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,,	4-14-6	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4-13-6	,,
Hard Yellow.....	,,	5-1-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	5-0-0	,,
Hard Red	,,	4-15-0	,,

SEEDS have been taken for export to a moderate amount in a steady market; and prices of *Rapeseed* have advanced one anna per cwt. We now quote—

Linseed	Rs.	6-10-3 to Rs. 6-12-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,,	7-7-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,,	6-8-0 to ,, 6-9-0	,,
,, Red	,,	6-1-0 to ,, 6-2-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	23,971 bales.
Wheat.....	135,549 cwts.
Linseed	56,227 ,,
Rapeseed	34,475 ,,
Gingelly	3,336 ,,
Poppyseed	8,893 ,,
Groundnuts	4,288 ,,
Castorseed	8,160 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, but our quotations are now lower. Business has been done for Genoa, for early May shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton for Seeds, and 18s. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened steadier at an advance of 1-32d., all round. A small amount of Credits was placed at 1s. 5⅝d. for three months' sight, for ready and near delivery, and later on, 1s. 3 13-32d. was the best rate obtainable, and 1s. 3⅜d. from the 16th May onwards. In Bank remittance, rates rose from 1s. 3 3-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for Demand, to 1s. 3 7-32d. and 1s. 3½d., respectively, without attracting buyers, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 13-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·62½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, and an advance of ⅛ per cent. has been established in rates for Fours both for Money and Account, closing quotations being 107⅞ for cash and the approaching settlement; and 107 9-16 for the 30th May account; with 4½ per Cents. still quoted at 104½, nominal.

SHARES have attracted rather more attention in the lines of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, the movement in prices having in some cases favoured buyers, and in others sellers, at our revised quotations; but the market on the whole is quiet and unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Thisbe, from Shanghai, left this for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here yesterday evening.

Mail steamers Massilia from Aden and Thames from Bombay arrived.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Australia arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, (via Karachi), on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Ava left Aden for Zanzibar, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account..... 96⅝

3 per cent. French Rentes 96½

Bar Silver 39 11-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The storm which lay off the west coast yesterday has apparently moved off north-westward towards Muscat, and the barometer recovered quickly almost to the west of the Peninsula. Everywhere else the pressure has decreased, the change being rapid in the north-west of India, and brisk generally. Readings are highest in southern India, and in the south of the Bay; lowest in central parts of the Punjab. A southerly gale has blown along the west coast. Elsewhere the directions are similar to those reported during the past few days. Force is strong at the head of the Bay. The temperature on the whole has risen, except in Malabar and Assam, and the heat is greater than usual in all provinces, except in Madras. The highest maximum is 115° in Deesa. Scattered rain has fallen in the west and south of the Peninsula, and in the north-east of India. Storm signals are lowered at the west coast ports.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 25.

10 p.m.	86·4

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

6 a.m.	85·1
10 a.m.	89·7
2 p.m.	89·5
4 p.m.	83·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

WILSON—April 15, at sea, between Colombo and Aden, William Wilson, of the firm of Barry & Co., Calcutta, aged 35.

KARACHI.

MARRIAGE.

ROWLANDSON—MACPHERSON—April 19, at St. Patrick's Church, Karachi, A. T. Rowlandson, 24th Baluchistan Regiment, son of Major-General W. Rowlandson, to Nina, daughter of George M. Macpherson, C. S., Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SMITH—April 23, at Mazagon, Danvers Smith, in his 64th year. Funeral will leave the house at 4-15 p.m., and will reach the Sewri Cemetery at 5-30 p.m., to-day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORNET—April 19, at Mount Road, Madras, the wife of Louis Cornet, of a daughter.

GORDON—April 22, at Side View, Ootacamund, the wife of L Gordon, Solicitor, of a son.

JARBO—April 16, at Giridih, the wife of J T Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BYRNE—McLEAVY—April 19, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev J I B Cockin, Martin Cahill Byrne, Postal Department, to Emilie Evelyn, daughter of W McLeavy, Bank of Upper India.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1892.

Now that the provisions of the Councils Bill have become virtually the law of the land all the amendments save one proposed being rejected, it will not be amiss to see how far they carry us on the road. Mr. Curzon speaking the mind of the Government did not claim for the Bill that it is a great or heroic measure, but he described it as marking a decisive step, and a step in advance. Had it been his cue to magnify the Bill the Under-Secretary of State for India would probably have pointed out that the progress contemplated involves three steps in advance. Twenty years ago Lord Mayo proposed that the Provincial Budgets should be submitted to the Provincial Councils. A Liberal Government overruled that proposal. During the last thirty years, the Imperial Budget has only been submitted to the Supreme Council on the sixteen occasions when new legislation was necessary, owing to the imposition of new taxes or any change in the incidence of taxation. In the fourteen years when no new tax was proposed by the Finance Minister, the Budget was circulated in the form of a pamphlet, and was not discussed in Council. Under no circumstances do the Provincial Budgets come before the Provincial Councils. All this will now be changed. Henceforth the Budgets will be submitted annually to the Supreme and the Provincial Councils, and subjected to criticism and debate. It is the intention that the discussion of the financial policy of the Government shall be full and free. The Government will gain, says Mr. Curzon, by the opportunity of explaining their policy, of answering criticism and attack, and the Indian public will gain by the opportunity of annually discussing the financial policy of the Government whether legislation be contemplated or not. The criticism which now finds vent "in anonymous writings in scurrilous papers" will be delivered under a sense of responsibility by men occupying a recognised public position. We cannot but share the hope in which Mr. Curzon indulges that the interests of Indian finance will gain by the increased publicity and "the stimulus of a vigorous and instructive scrutiny." The second step in advance is the concession of the right of interpellation, carrying with it as it inevitably does the faculty of subjecting all administrative action outside of the sphere of foreign affairs not only to full and free but to frequent criticism. The right to heckle the Government in the Supreme and Provincial Councils will be, the House was informed, subject to conditions and restrictions prescribed in rules made by the Viceroy or the Provincial Governments. This announcement was received by ironical cheers, which provoked the obvious reminder that restrictions and limitations are placed on the right to put embarrassing questions by the rules and still more by the usages in the House. The clerks of the House exercise a strict censorship over the language as well as the substance of questions put to Ministers, and the Speaker disallows any question imputing improper or unworthy motives, or otherwise transgressing the limits of fair Parliamentary inquiry. The right of interpellation thus guarded Mr. Curzon as the mouthpiece of Lord Cross, considers desirable in the interests of the Governments, Supreme and Provincial. At present these Governments have no means of making known their policy, of replying to criticism and animadversion, or refuting calumny. It is a well understood resource with Ministers where the Parliamentary regime prevails, to seize the opportunity by a friendly interpellation to make a declaration of policy or dissipate unjust imputations. On the other hand the public gain by the opportunity of eliciting official information on subjects which are imperfectly understood or open to misapprehension.

In respect to these two very real steps in advance—the concession of the annual presentation of the Budgets and of the privilege of free and full criticism thereon in the Imperial and Provincial Councils, and the concession of the right of asking questions on subjects of public interest, there is no controversy whatever. Both sides of the House were agreed that nothing but good can come from those concessions. Indeed the earnestness and obvious sincerity with which Mr. Curzon dwelt on the great gain which must accrue to Government as well as to the public from these innovations, make it difficult to understand why they were so long withheld. It was not the fault of Lord Mayo that the Provincial Budgets have not been laid before the Provincial Councils for discussion during the past twenty years. The right of interpellation might have been conceded without practical inconvenience before now. Both privileges have been unaccountably withheld until they are associated with the more difficult question of the admission of the elective principle in India, which has been and is still the subject of much heated controversy. This delicate question has been settled in the affirmative by the frank acceptance on the part of the Government of an unexpected interpretation put by Lord Kimberley upon a decidedly ambiguous clause in the Councils Bill. Mr. J. M. Maclean was probably not the only supporter of the Government who was amazed to learn that the Secretary of State shared the view of Lord Kimberley that the germ of the elective principle is to be found in the Bill. The wording is ambiguous, but now that the meaning read into it is accepted as correct by the Government, and Mr. Gladstone has stated without contradiction that the speech of the Under-Secretary of State embodies the elective principle in the only sense in which it could be expected to be embodied, for all practical purposes the controversy as to the advisability of the principle has been decided in the affirmative. When the Councils are enlarged some at least of the additional members will be appointed under such system of election as the Government of India may recommend and the Secretary of State in Council sanction. The Supreme Legislative Council at present consists of seven *ex-officio* members of a minimum of six, or a maximum—never attained—of twelve nominated members. Under the new Act the minimum of nominal or elected members will be raised to ten, and the maximum to sixteen. The Bombay Legislative Council, like that of Madras, has four *ex-officio* members, and a minimum of four and a maximum of eight nominated members of whom half are non-official. Henceforth the minimum will be eight and the maximum twenty. The Council of Bengal consists of twelve nominated members of which one-third are non-official; the number henceforth will be twenty. It is noticeable that while the maximum of nominated or elected members of the Supreme Legislative Council is raised to sixteen with a minimum of ten, the Presidency Councils obtain a maximum of twenty. The Council of the North-West Provinces, which now numbers nine members, of which one-third are non-official the number will be raised to fifteen. The object of increasing the number of members is to strengthen the Councils and add to their representative character "by widening the area of selection in each case." In the process of selection, some system of election may now be confidently expected to play an important part. The beginnings will be "tentative." Lord Kimberley and Mr. Gladstone alike postulated that, and it is not to be supposed that the present Secretary of State will err on the side of rashness.

In response to the encouraging and flattering suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Richard Temple indicated the general lines of the plan which he has prepared for attaining the desired end. Acknowledging the difficulty of drawing up any scheme which would give India a complete system of representation, he suggests that the sixteen additional members for the Supreme Council should be elected by sixteen selected cities in various parts of India. To provide a minority representation, certain cities should be selected which would return Mahomedans. As all Indian cities have Municipal institutions "the idea of election will be familiar to the citizens." It may be inferred from this that Sir Richard does not propose to give the Municipalities themselves the right to elect members of Council, but to rely rather on the citizens who are familiar with the elective principle. In Bombay, for instance, the Bench of Justices which consists of the notables of the city, the Fellows of the University, and the Chamber of Commerce would form a constituency to which the elective principle would be familiar enough. The same cannot be said of the rate-payers, who display little interest in Municipal elections and only go to the poll to oblige personal friends. Sir Richard Temple admits that the representatives elected by the town constituencies, such as they are, would not represent the country—the peasant proprietors, forming the great agricultural population, the village headmen, the frontier chiefs, representing the martial races who supply the native officers for the infantry and cavalry. Neither would the Brahmins be represented at elections confined to the cities. It would be, of course, for the Government to supply deficiencies in these directions by some process of selection. After all the Mother of Parliaments was not at first elective; the King sent his writ, directing the Sheriff to return such and such knight or burgess to attend and represent a county or burgh in Parliament. It may be doubted whether Lord Kimberley himself would have detected the germ of the elective principle in that haughty summons to a man of local position to attend the king and "parliamenter" on sundry affairs—of which the most important was, of course, the pressing duty of voting his Majesty such supplies as might be necessary. But as the years wore on the germ unfolded itself, and the Parliamentary system grew with the growth of the nation. Mr. J. M. Maclean believes that if the elective principle be applied even in the attenuated form contemplated in Mr. Curzon's speech, Great Britain must prepare to abandon India. This view is not shared by any of the statesmen who have held office as Viceroy. Lord Dufferin recommended a large infusion of the elective element in the Councils—a recommendation which that sagacious politician did not regard as at all inconsistent with the distinct declaration that India does not need and can never obtain Parliamentary institutions, for which the conditions do not exist. Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, and Lord Lansdowne do not share the alarm of the honourable member for Oldham. The Secretary of State for India and his predecessors in office look on with approval. Not only Lord Kimberley, but Lord Cross and Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Argyll, view with composure the peril which affrights Mr. Maclean. Cassandra, it may be said, was justified by the event; and so may be the mover of the amendment which is offered to Parliament as the last chance of saving the British Empire in India from ruin. Perhaps the Empire may survive even the rejection of that plank of safety. But rejected it will be unless the Ministerial majority follows Mr. Maclean into the lobby.

"A GENERAL and his Duties," as the title of a text-book, has a startling effect, following as it does in the Publishers' Catalogue so closely upon "The Sergeant's Pocket Book," "Physical Drill with Arms," and "Military Sketching made Easy." And we doubt not that officers on the General List will be inclined to resent any attempt to instruct them as an impertinence. But when we find the book is the work of Brigadier-General "B." we are convinced of the author's modesty, and that his desire is not to preach to Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Major-Generals who, of course, have really never been known to fail; but at most to address Colonels with local rank, to throw light on the steps by which the pinnacles of military eminence are reached, and to encourage junior officers in their struggle up the greasy pole on the top of which is fixed the field-marshal's baton. Brigadier-General "B." indeed, seems to have grasped the idea upon which the new Infantry Drill Book is based, and he explains that whilst attempting to define the duties of a General towards his Subalterns, his remarks also imply what is expected by General Officers from those under their command. Such a treatise becomes valuable now that soldiers are to fight as individuals and not as machines, explaining as it does the manner in which that community of interest and aim among men and officers and between officers and their chief may be secured. It is satisfactory to learn that the author has the advantage of experience in India, including the command of a brigade of the three arms. Every suggestion made has been tested by actual experience. It is only by virtue of Indian expe-

rience that a military author is entitled to treat of modern field movements; in England, as the author sympathetically admits, attenuated battalions, skeleton squadrons, and limited ground stand in the way of extensive practical experiment. The relative position of a General and his officers and men is far different from what it was a few years ago, and the author admits that as a General is so also are his soldiers. Hence the necessity to look round and realise the altered circumstances. Leaving alone details the Brigadier-General does not recognise any difficulty in the command of the three branches by a General who has served all his time in only one. Common-sense will solve many apparent difficulties, and the principles of tactics and troop-leading are the same for all arms. Having asserted this the author proceeds to state in detail what he considers to be a General's duties, and how they should be carried out. Some original definitions follow the new relation of officers and men, and after urging the encouragement of a feeling of *camaraderie*, he lays it down that a General should not be prodigal in his praise, but at least as liberal in awarding it as in finding fault; for discipline is no longer the "go and he goeth" of the Roman Centurion, but "mutual reliance proceeding from the knowledge that all will without fail obey the order of an authorised superior." Then, the Brigadier-General allots a brief chapter to each of the various duties entailing upon one of his rank, and the nature of his dealings with the various branches under him. Each of these is as practical as it is succinct, and that the work repays perusal we think every officer who sees it will concede.

THE Directors of the Comptoir National were able to lay before the shareholders, at the annual meeting in Paris last month, an account of the situation of the Bank which represented it as being from every point of view healthy and sound. The operations of the Bank during 1891 resulted in a profit of 2,153,000 francs, of which two million francs have been distributed in a five per cent. dividend, carrying forward 127,000 francs. Considering the conditions under which banking has been carried on in most parts of the world during the past year or two, the shareholders have no reason to be dissatisfied with this result. The Directors refer in their report to the "exceptional crisis in exchange" which exercised an unfortunate, though they are sanguine enough to believe a temporary influence upon the credit and the financial relations of several countries. For this, and because of other circumstances which have had a disturbing influence upon financial affairs generally, the Directors "following the prudential rules which guide the institution," have reduced some of their operations, so as to concentrate their resources in the hands of the central administration. In this way they have restricted their operations at a distance, and at the same time they have concentrated their efforts and the greater part of their resources upon the principal branch of the Bank's activity, that is to say, upon French commercial business, and notably discount operations. The role which the Directors have imposed upon themselves may seem to some of their competitors in Paris to be a som

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

In the House of Commons, last night, the India Councils Bill was taken in Committee.

A series of amendments was brought forward by Sir W. Plowden, Mr. MacNeill, and Mr. Schwann, all in favour of embodying in the Bill the elective principle, but they were either withdrawn or rejected.

Mr. Curzon affirmed that a representative Government was impossible in India. The idea was congenial to some classes but absolutely repugnant to others.

In reply to Mr. MacNeill Mr. Curzon declared that the Government had already clearly expressed their views, and he thought no misunderstanding could be possible regarding the interpretation to be placed on the Bill.

Mr. J. M. Maclean then moved an amendment that the Viceroy should not adopt the elective principle without the consent of Parliament. He said it was a mistake to suppose that no public opinion existed in India as there was a free Press which largely criticized the proposals of the Government. Mr. Curzon, he said, had virtually admitted that the intention of the Government was to introduce the elective principle, and he (Mr. Maclean) was convinced that if the principle was applied Great Britain must prepare to abandon India.

Referring to Mr. Hume, Mr. Maclean said he deserved to be hanged or shot as a traitor.

The debate continues.

LATER.

Mr. Maclean's Amendment to the Indian Councils Bill has been rejected by a majority of ninety-one against twenty-four votes.

Mr. Curzon opposed the amendment which he said would create friction, and that it aimed at a danger which was unlikely to occur.

The debate has been adjourned.

THE RISING AT LAGOS.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the force of Houssas, under Captains Larymore and Bayly, has arrived at Lagos, and that the Jebus and Egbas tribes are now making overtures for peace.

It is possible that the object of the expedition may be attained without bloodshed.

THE DAHOMEY WAR.

THE FRENCH POSITION THREATENED.

Advices from Dahomey state that the King's forces are closing in on Porto Novo, and that an attack on the French position is considered imminent.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

PARIS, APRIL 25.

The restaurant where Ravachol, the Anarchist leader, was lately arrested, was to-day completely wrecked by the explosion of a bomb, which had been placed there by an anarchist. The proprietor was killed.

It is believed that the outrage is due to a desire on the part of the anarchists to terrorize the jury on the eve of Ravachol's trial.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE IN PARIS.

PARIS, APRIL 26.

The consternation in Paris caused by the dynamite outrage that took place yesterday is unbounded. The Press in discussing the matter urge the Government to try all anarchists by court-martial.

Five people were injured in the explosion at Ravachol's restaurant yesterday. The proprietor who was at first reported dead is still living, but in a precarious state.

No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25.

The Treasury to-day purchased 380·000, ounces of Silver at 87·10 to 87·19.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 9th inst. arrived at Brindisi, on the 24th inst.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here at 3 p.m., yesterday, and may be expected in Bombay at 11 a. m., on Saturday, 30th instant.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BABER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

To-day, Mr. Baber, recently Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and B. Suryanarayana Row, his assistant, were charged at the Criminal Sessions in the High Court with misappropriation of Government money and abetment. Mr. Baber pleaded guilty to the first count respecting Rs. 528; and not guilty to the other counts. The second accused pleaded not guilty to all the counts. The prosecution for the Crown did not offer any evidence against Baber, as he had pleaded guilty to one count.

Mr. Wedderburn then addressed the Court in mitigation of the sentence to be passed. Baber, he said, had over twenty-two years' service, and had for a long time supported a widowed mother and sister. The Court took into consideration the fact that the prisoner had lost his reputation, position, and pension; and that a heavy punishment was not asked for. The sentence was three months' rigorous imprisonment. The second prisoner then withdrew his former plea and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

LORD WENLOCK ON TOUR.

The Governor is at Anantapur, where he received an address this afternoon from the Municipal Councillors and residents. In reply his Excellency said that Government was naturally not inclined to give any larger wages than was absolutely proper for the maintenance and support of coolies on relief works. He believed the wages given were amply sufficient to keep the coolies in their health and strength [illegible] Hill has drifted off the Prongs, where she

THE BIRTHDAY BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

The Birthday Ball, at Simla, has been fixed for June 2.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Colin Mackenzie, on his return from service on the Gilgit Frontier, will be posted to Quetta, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major G. L. Eliot, who returns from leave almost immediately, will act as Commissary-General for transport, *vice* Major Rind, invalided home.

GILGIT TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

In consequence of the appearance of cholera in the Rawalpindi District the transport, which is being collected for provisioning Gilgit, will avoid that station and Murree as much as possible on its way to Srinagar. Such mules and men as are being got together at Gujrat will travel by Pir, Punjab route. Some thirty thousand maunds of supplies will have to be sent to Gilgit. Captain Yeilding is at Srinagar making the necessary arrangements for working transport on the staging system.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

The Raja of Sikkim, it has now emerged, left Guntok nearly a month ago. No suspicion was excited by his movements as he had announced his intention of going on a pilgrimage. His whereabouts are still undetermined, but not the least anxiety is felt regarding complications with Thibet, and no orders have been issued for strengthening the garrison of Gnatong, which is held by a detachment of the 2nd Queen's Regiment.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

In the course of inquiry into the affairs of the Himalaya Bank, on Monday, Mr. Munton admitted that though he became a director in 1886, he and the other directors did not meet till four years later. In 1890 the directors began to interest themselves actively in the Bank's affairs, but they feared to suspend Mr. Moss, the manager. The reason for this timidity was that Mr. Moss enjoyed the public confidence; and the directors knew that the Bank was shaky. It was also elicited that a dividend of ten per cent. was declared upon July 16, 1890, though the auditors' half-yearly report was dated some two months later.

A LONG STANDING CLAIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Believing the public press to be the proper medium for exposing grievances for which one can obtain no redress in any other way, permit me to submit my deplorable case through the medium of your widely-circulated journal. Assured that suffering humanity, undeserved ruin, and injustice will rouse the sympathy of my fellow-brethren I venture on my grievances.

I am the unfortunate son of the late Baron Von Geyer, of Osterburg, of the Illustrious House of Hanover and Brunswick. I have been residing now nearly 47 years in India, and my age now is 76 years. My father was an eminent nobleman of considerable wealth, both in India and Europe. He came to India in 1784, and settled as a commercial resident on the Island of Ceylon where he had immense estates in landed property; all of which had been taken possession of by the British in the war between the English and the Dutch in 1795-96, and has never been restored (particulars of which the records of the Colombo Government will bear ample testimony to). Shortly after this my father died leaving five children, of whom I am the only surviving heir to my deceased parents; but my misfortune has been so great that up to this time I have not been able to recover a fraction out of my father's and grandfather's estates. Besides, I hold a bond for £50,000 for monies lent by my late grandfather to the company's civil servants, which was considered to be a debt of honour of Great Britain. I have over and over appealed to the British Government, and to her Benign Majesty's Royal Tribunal for the adjustment of my claims, but the replies I received through the Local Government, and the Government of Colombo, have throughout evaded my claim and just rights, and this forces me now to this painful disclosure of my birth and misfortunes, which I do with a deep sense of humiliation and sorrow. The following appeal made by me on the 23rd September, 1887, will give full particulars:—

"To H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir John Cross, Kt., &c., &c.

Right Hon'ble Sir,—Having memorialized the Queen-Empress on the subject-matter of my claims on the 26th July last, and received a reply through the Private Secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, that "The Queen regrets that Baron Von Geyer's wishes cannot be assisted, as it does not appear that her Majesty could exercise any personal interference in the matter to which Baron Von Geyer's letter of the 26th July has reference." Considering that this reply leaves a representation open through the proper channel, I deem it expedient to represent it to you, as the Minister of State for Indian affairs—the sole and only person to whom my complaint now lies, and trust you will be pleased to interest in bringing it about so as to effect some settlement, or in lieu thereof some consideration, donation, or pension in my advanced old age and suffering condition—suffering as I am from undeserved ruin and poverty and hence forced to be dependent on a son for my support. Not without reason do I complain that all my father's and grandfather's properties to an immense extent, falling to me by right of inheritance had been capitulated and taken possession of by the British in the wars in 1795-96 and never been restored. (Whereas the Treaty of Capitulation which had been concluded and ratified at Cochin between the English and the Dutch at the conclusion of the war, on the 18th of February 1796, Article VI. Declared the properties to be safe and would be restored to them, their heirs, or executors on demand) as represented in my several memorials through Sir John Pakington, Earl Grey, and other Minister of State for Indian affairs, and my grievances brought to the notice of the Royalty of England. I now trust and hope that you will be the medium of some speedy consolation in my drooping old age and forlorn condion.—I am Right Hon'ble Sir, "&c., &c., &c.,"

All the benefit I derived from my memorials and appeals has only added expenses to my former damages, and a great deal of labour and pains have been thrown away; the properties being condemned to confiscation and still detained. Under the circumstance I humbly leave my unfortunate case to the humane consideration of the public to judge if there be a case more consentaneous to reason, more equitable to demand or more legal to satisfaction that can be made, to meet the justice of the cause alleged.—Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL ARNOLD VON GEYER.

Jubilee Buildings, Falkland Road, Tardeo, April 23.

THE STORM AT SEA.

During the heavy gale, on Monday night, several boats were sunk in the harbour. A barge laden with coals sank off Mazagon, one boat laden with betelnuts, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd & Co., sank alongside the Prince's Dock north-east wall. The second boat sank off Prince's Dock alongside the steamer Bheema, laden with 438 bags of salt. The salt was to be shipped for exportation. After the gale had subsided the cargo from the boat was taken out, and the boat was floated. Out of 438 bags of salt only 20 were shipped. A prow No. 2190, tindal Monglia Bamjee, was coming to Bombay from Oorun with 30 casks of country liquor, when the boat swamped, but by the assistance of a muchwa the boat was brought to Carnac Bunder. Only seven casks were saved out of 30. Another prow, laden with cotton, was seen on the south side of the Stone Bunder Reclamation in a dangerous position, and was at once towed to a place of safety. A muchwa bound for Bombay, laden with timber, sank off Malabar Hill, on Saturday last, at about 1-30 p.m. Fortunately at the time there were some fishing boats near at hand, and the crew of the muchwa were rescued by the fishermen, and safely brought on shore. The crew of the muchwa instead of reporting the accident in Bombay to the authorities or their agent went on foot to Manora to inform the owner of the misfortune that had befallen them, returning to Bombay on Monday last with the owner. The muchwa which was sunk

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

There is a certain paper, a copy of which has been sent to me—the first number of the journal—curiously—that I had ever seen. It seems to be devoted to a Chronicle of the Revelations which reveal nothing, received from Spirits who have nothing to say at all. Fifty years ago, or thereabouts, the Spirits began to reveal their rubbish; and not a word of sense or light, or leading have they uttered since they began! One would not notice the sheet, but for the fact that it has fallen foul of a story recently related in "Table Talk," that of Ann Jefferies and her wonderful experience with the Fairies. Why, they actually grudge her Fairies to Ann, and, if I understand the paragraph aright—intercourse with inarticulate spirits makes the contributors obscure—the writer insinuates that I invented the whole story. Of course, to people of this kind, it matters nothing that one has expressly referred the story to its origin. If we were spiteful, here would be a truly excellent opportunity for pointing out why the spiritualists are jealous of other people's spooks. The true origin of Ann Jefferies is a tract printed in the year 1696, and reprinted in the year 1732, among a collection of other tracts and pamphlets. The volume is called "Phœnix Brittanicus." In this collection I found the story. There are other good things in it, but the history of Ann Jefferies struck me as the most curious and interesting. Consider. What is a spirit who comes with a rap and says, "Two and two are four. I am Homer. Great is sympathy. My brother is Shakespeare. Love is all"—compared with my Ann, who was actually fed on dainties—cakes, plum porridge, manchets—by six Fairies, all in green? The spiritualists want us to believe in their materialised spirits condemned to talk drivel, and yet they boggle at my poor little Fairies with their dainty dishes, and their Faith Healing! Fie! Fie! Mr. Sludge! There should be fellow-feeling—a give and take—in these matters. If I am to swallow your spirits—which have a flavour of whisky—you must swallow my Ann Jefferies.

If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, what is copying, conveying, pirating? A breach of a certain commandment we know. But nothing more? Can it not be, in literary matters, a very delicate species of homage, a kind of adulation, a form of deference and respect? For instance, three weeks ago there appeared in the "Table Talk" a paragraph showing that the much-abused Drink Bill meant no more, after all deductions made, than two pints of beer a day for every man. This kind of reasonable arithmetic makes certain persons exceedingly angry. They show their anger in the manner common among Christians. They call names; they misrepresent the facts, and so on. One is quite accustomed to this kind of thing, because whatever opinion one expresses somebody is made an enemy for life. But as regards this little matter of drink. A cutting has been sent to me from the *Eastern Morning News* of March 12th, in which the whole of my paragraph has been reprinted in the form of a letter, beginning in the usual way, "Sir," and ending, "F. E. Poulsen, Secretary." I take this very kindly of Mr. Secretary Poulsen. He neglected the inverted commas with a desire to please me. It was very kind of him. This sort of kindness, however, may be liable to misconception. Those who were not certain that Mr. Poulsen acted from the purest motives might make nasty remarks about the Decalogue. Pickpockets have long since been sent to prison as soon as they are caught. Pickparagraphists will before long follow their example.

Many of the former pupils and friends of the Rev. Chris. Catawber, B.D., have wondered why that divine never received any perferment beyond the College living—one of great fatness and succulence—which fell to him in due course. As he has now passed beyond the sphere of earthly ambitions, perhaps the reason why he was passed over may now be told. He was a scholar of the first—or nearly the first—order—a theologian of the second—or nearly the second—order; a partisan of the Evangelical school of quite the first order; a writer who, at Oambridge, where they are famous for swans, whom visitors are invited to take for geese, was considered very high up indeed; a preacher of a certain eloquence, rather convincing than fiery; a man of unquestionod morality up to the time when—but you shall hear; a college don and lecturer; a man of good, if not of fine, manners; and, if this mattered in things ecclesiastical, a man of family. No member of his family had, it is true, ever been distinguished in the slightest degree, but there they were, on their own acres, planted from time immemorial, making good marriages all about them and nobody ever plunging, or painting the town red, or doing anything wicked or outrageous. So that considering the men who are made Bishops and Deans and Archdeacons, it really was most surprising that Mr. Catawber never was offered anything. As a matter of fact, he was—and this is the story that has to be told. It is a tale of revenge, of injured innocence, of the bad man triumphant.

It occurred in one of the many years when Mr. Catawber was Dean of the College. Some of the men who were not unanimous in admiration for Mr. Catawber, said that it pleased him to be Dean because he would then gratify a certain spirit of petty meddling and worrying, which they most improperly attributed to him. Perhaps in those years when he was Dean, the men were more than commonly lax in their attendance at chapel; perhaps he was more than commonly conscientious in exacting a full and generous attendance at the evening service; certain it was that on Monday morning, the day when the Dean requested the pleasure of an interview with those who had failed in their duty, his rooms were crowded with a collection of men who laughed or swore, according to taste or temperament, while they waited; went in with an air of defiance or mock respect, also according to temperament, and came out with a red face and with another laugh or another swear word, according to temperament. The men waited in an outer room furnished with a long table and surrounded by massive bookshelves about five feet high, filled with royal octavos of classics and history. The severity of Mr. Catawber's character was nowhere so plainly marked as in this outer room, unless, indeed, it was in the inner room, which was entirely given over to theology. The evangelical ideal clergyman was one who never laughed and seldom smiled; who had no vices nor any feeling for vices; who never played and never wanted to play; who had, in fact, no thought morning, noon, and night, but for what they used presumptuously to call the "saving of souls." Such was Mr. Catawber, tall, austere, thin, cold, repellent, but sound; one of these who, in these days of lax doctrine, can be thoroughly trusted; a man about whom there could be no kind of question.

One man there was who came to these Monday morning receptions regularly. He had been warned, admonished, entreated, put upon his honour, and made to promise. He had been shown the danger to his immortal soul of not keeping chapel. He had been reprimanded; he had been gated for not keeping chapel. Nothing could induce that man to put in more than four chapels a week; now the lowest allowance accepted by Mr. Catawber was seven, that is, he said so; but he seldom got so many, and had it not been for the opinion of his colleagues he would have expelled the whole college rather than yield. This man came, therefore, on the Monday morning in obedience to the summons; he came with his upper lip fixed; he went in and stood before the Dean saying nothing, making no reply, and no promise of amendment. He received whatever was given in the way of reprimand, reproach, lamentation, prayer, or rating, and he bowed and went away, and it made no difference. This he did for the whole of the first term of the Dean's year of office. Every Monday saw him more dogged, more silent, and more obstinate. So that those who watched foresaw that before the Dean's year of office was over something was going to happen. Pull Devil—Pull Dean—which would win?

Now, on the second Monday of the second term, a noticeable thing happened. The recalcitrant, backsliding brother, when the usual gathering were met in the Dean's outter room, appeared no longer with a gloomy and revengeful countenance, but with a sunny brow, a dancing eye, and a smiling lip. It would have been a dancing leg as well, but for the crowd which prohibited any exercise of that sort. He laughed and nodded cheerfully. He stood in his cap and gown, leaning against the Dean's bookcase, and, instead of scowling, he laughed while he waited his turn. When it came he obeyed the summons with a smiling alacrity, which caused those who saw it to marvel, because, indeed, his deadly animosity to Mr. Catawber was not unknown—it was, indeed, the topic of common talk, and therefore what this change portended no one could guess. When he came out it was with a serene and sunlit brow. "Gated," he said, "for a month at eight." He passed through the throng and went off to his own rooms. It was observed that he bore no malice to the Dean, and referred to his gates as one might speak of a passing lameness. Only, at the Dean's Greek Testament lectures he chose a seat close to the lecturer, armed with a copy of the erudite Bengel, who, he had discovered, was the Dean's crib, and, instead of taking laborious notes, he ostentatiously marked the place in Bengel from which the Dean was cribbing. This, it must be confessed, was to find out the tenderest point, and no one was surprised to learn that this young man was, on the following Monday, gated for the rest of the term.

We now come to the story, that is to say, to the reason why the Rev. Chris. Catawber, B.D., never got his preferment. It was all through this undergraduate, and it shows how even babes can turn and rend their persecutors. Had the Dean been moderate in his exaction of chapels he would now, at this moment, be the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Penang, to which post he was, indeed, actually designated. The young man in question, the undergraduate, was a great reader, like many young men. Like many young men, also, he read everything except those books wanted for the Senate House. Especially his soul delighted in the reading of French novels; for which purpose he repaired most afternoons to the University Library, an institution which closes, I believe, at four. Now, one day he was in the midst of a most attractive and absorbing novel when he became aware that it was five minutes to four. He could not put that novel down; he hesitated; he reflected, and he looked around him; he dropped it in his pocket under his gown and marched out with it. This was dead against the rules. Had he been discovered worse than gating would have been his lot. But he did it. He took the volume out of the library, he carried it to his rooms; he read it all the next day, which was Sunday, to the neglect of chapel. On the Monday he went up to the Dean with the book in his pocket, intending to take it back to the Library. While he was waiting, a happy thought struck him: he would not take it back to the Library. *The Dean should do that.* He accordingly dropped it behind the books on one of the shelves, none of the men witnessing the act, and then walked in to receive his reprimand. This, you see, was the reason why he took his punishment smiling.

Success encourages. The young man borrowed two books that week, and three the next, and so on—three every week. On the Monday morning he shoved these books behind the Dean's library of classics and divinity, so that in a few weeks or so there was quite a goodly collection hidden away. And as this little amusement went on for two terms, you may understand how on every shelf there were lying books belonging to the University Library. Moreover, a B.D. is not allowed to have out more than a dozen books or so, and these he must take out openly and have them entered. But to have 50 or 60, and these surreptitiously taken, would be a great offence against University morals. And such books—Such books! This young man's taste was deplorable—Paul de Kock, Zola and the Zolaesque, Catulle Mendes—all that modern French literature has to offer which the moralist reprehends was fully represented behind those books.

Now you may guess what happened. It was late in June, when the undergraduates were gone, and the college was peaceful and still, that two reverend divines walked across the quadrangle. They were conversing gravely. "I cannot but feel," said one of them, "that we are truly blessed in this choice—learning, eloquence, piety, all point to Catawber for the Bishopric—as for himself, the climate is good, the work not too arduous, and the—the income good. The only danger is whether he may not prefer to take his chance at home. He may be called to a Deanery, or a professorship." With these words they ascended the staircase and entered Mr. Catawber's room.

At the end of the summer term the gyp and the bedmaker had a clear up of the rooms. They took all the books down, dusted the shelves, and put them all back again. At this moment the books were on the floor, with the exception of a row of about 80 or 90, bearing the stamp of the University Library.

Mr. Catawber was out. He would be back in a few minutes.

The two gentlemen said that they would wait.

One of them began to look at the books on the table. He took one up, he looked at the title page—and at the frontispiece—there was a frontispiece—Oh! a frontispiece; and of what a kind! He jumped; he put it down; he took up another, and put that down. "Whose books are these?" he asked the gyp.

"Library books, sir. Mr. Catawber's."

"Mr. Catawber's?"

"Yes, sir. They were on his shelves. I suppose I shall have to take them back presently. He seems to have forgotten them."

The gentleman beckoned his friend. Together they examined the whole row of books. This done, they looked at each other for a moment. Then they shook their heads and put on their hats and walked solemnly down the stairs and out of the College.

"From what dreadful evils have we been miraculously preserved!" they said, when they were in the train on the way back to London.

Since Mr. Catawber is no more, I suppose it will do no harm to let the world know why he was never made a Bishop or anything.

It may, perhaps, be a lesson to every college dean to be merciful in the matter of chapels.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, via Port Blair. The Mayo left Rangoon, on the 17th instant, with four companies of the 11th Madras Infantry for conveyance to Port Blair, which she reached on the 18th instant. After disembarking the troops, she left for Bombay on the 19th instant. During the voyage, after leaving Port Blair, she experienced strong head sea and wind, till 24th instant, when she met heavy rains with thunder and lightning off the Malabar Coast, the rain pouring in heavily and continued till midnight, after which it subsided, and then she experienced moderate weather. The Mayo was employed for trooping purposes till July last, and since then she had been stationed at Rangoon for general duties. The Mayo has come here to be docked for usual repairs, after which she will leave for Aden, to be stationed at that port.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Rome, with the English mails of the 15th inst., left Aden at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday at 11 a.m. The Rome, which left London on the 8th inst., and Brindisi on the 17th, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. S. Clarke, Mr. Culshaw, Lieut. F. W. Birch, Mr. W. Moorhouse, Mr. A. F. Ingle, Commander C. F. Oldham, R.N., Mr. J. Smith, Lieut. J. J. Howley, Mrs. A. H. Mason, Mr. C. James, Miss Gray, Capt. J. Wise, Lieut. E. W. Davies.

From Brindisi: Mr. F. C. Fowle, Major Eliot, Lieut. C. F. Campbell, Capt. A. W. Radcliffe, Miss Power, Mr. Dyer, Mr. R. B. Patel, Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collis Sandes, Mr. W. P. Craig, Capt. C. T. Bell.

For Madras, from London: Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. F. A. Tate, Mr. W. A. Graham, Mr. J. E. Blazey.

For Kurrachee, from London: Mr. W. G. Mackenzie.

From Brindisi: Mrs. E. Slade Gully.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,677
Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, London	„ 50
Total,.....	Rs. 2,727

THE MATHERAN SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, APRIL 25.

The most striking novelty to be chronicled in the season of 1892 is the appearance of a newspaper on the hill, by the possession of which Matheran secures a proud pre-eminence over haughty Mahableshwar and all the other hill-stations in the Presidency. This new venture is called *Matheran Jottings*, and is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the branch office of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Printing Press, set up at Red House, opposite the Superintendent's office. The first number appeared in blue print on green paper, as if to emulate the prevailing tints of blue sky and forest green, with which our eyes are refreshed on this forest-clad hill top. The three subsequent numbers have condescended to employ the black print ordinarily used by newspapers published among less picturesque surroundings. The enterprising proprietor can hardly expect to make much money out of his venture. Unfortunately for him a paper of this kind is handed from hand to hand, and, though the readers are many, the buyers are few. His virtue must be its own reward. The little paper affords a bi-weekly subject for conversation, brings all the visitors on the hill into communication with each other, and tells us of the new arrivals that pour in every week. It will be a useful vehicle for complaints and suggested improvements. As a safety valve for poetical emotions it is only too well appreciated, so much so that the editor has to cry "Hold enough" to the many poets who wish to see their effusions printed in his columns. In a word the paper deserves hearty support, and we should not nicely calculate whether each number contains exactly six annas worth of information or not. Everybody must do his best to support it by subscriptions, by contributions, by falling over precipices, getting lost in the jungle, meeting tigers and panthers, or by whatever other way he finds most convenient and agreeable.

There have been a fair supply of such accidents and adventures up to date. A good many ladies and gentlemen have fallen from their horses in the dust. One gentleman in the course of his walks twice had the pleasure of meeting face to face a fine panther whose spots were distinctly visible. It will, however, be a comfort to most pedestrians that the animal was soon after killed by some native huntsmen. We read in the *Jottings* that a learned professor of mathematics had a serious encounter with an angry cow, which he valiantly vanquished after a severe struggle. This is amusing to those who read about it, but in serious earnest a mad cow is a most formidable monster to tackle, and it is a good thing that the offending beast was brought up before the Superintendent and will no longer be allowed to range at large. The ponies are in capital condition. A medal from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty for Animals ought to be given to Dr. Wilkins for his successful efforts in bettering the condition of the ponies on the hill. The horse show he originated a year or two ago has done more good than any amount of fines could ever have effected. Reward is more efficacious and more agreeable than punishment, and, of course, whatever improves the condition of the ponies is a blessing to all who use them. Another scheme is in contemplation for the still further amelioration of the equine lot. One large stable is to be built beyond the mutton bazaar for all the ponies on the hill. This will not only be a comfort for the ponies and their owners, but will also be a great sanitary improvement. Instead of having stable shanties scattered here and there at different spots it will be much better to have one large building, the sanitation of which can be arranged on the best principle and which can be conveniently and easily inspected.

Of other changes worth mentioning we have now three deliveries and despatches at the post office instead of two, and the telegraph office has been raised to the dignity of a second class office, which means that it is to be kept open from seven in the morning to nine o'clock at night. Shapurji's old shop has been converted into the "Victoria Hotel," and his Europe stores are now sold on the other side of the road. The Hope Hall Hotel has reverted to its old name, and near the entrance gate a new building has been erected as a billiard saloon. From all these signs of the time it may be seen that Matheran is progressing. A good many visitors have already come up, but, of course, at this time of the year great coolness cannot be expected and one hears a good deal of grumbling at the weather. Last week there was a decided improvement in the temperature, but yesterday and to-day the thermometer has risen considerably above 90°. Although the earth is, of course, dry and dusty, the foliage of the woods is beautifully green, as if most of the trees had lately burst into leaf. In a week or so the hill will be crowded with visitors and the season will be in full swing. There is talk of having a band up to enliven us. At present the only music on the hill is supplied by a Portuguese minstrel who, besides being infirm and old, is also blind. His sole remaining joy, a musical instrument, resembling a warming pan in shape, is carried by a presumably orphan boy, who with pious care guides the wandering minstrel's faltering footsteps.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following telegram from the Collectors of Districts have been issued, under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code, for the week, ending April 23:—

POONA.

Jowari 28¼ and bajri 27½ lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Numbers employed on relief-works on the last day of the week—adults 1,392, children 176. Grain supply plentiful. Rainfall at Bhimthadi 5 cents on the 17th instant.

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 33 7-16 and bajri 32 15-18 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. One hundred and twenty-one adults, and nineteen children employed on Professional Agency (now local fund) road in the Badami Taluka; expenditure Rs. 350, inclusive of Rs. 67 spent for the purposes of relief. Expenditure on works to provide a temporary water-supply, Rs. 582. No gratuitous relief. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in Badami Taluka; influenza in some talukas, otherwise public health good. Light showers in the Sindgi, Bijapur, Bagevadi and Bagalkot Talukas, the rainfall ranging from 5 to 18 cents.

SHOLAPUR.

Jowari 33 1-6 and bajri 30 1-6 lbs. per rupee on average in affected area. No persons employed on relief-works during the week. No cholera. No rain. Grain supply good.

SATARA.

Jowari 27·12 and bajri 25·28 lbs. per rupee on average in affected area. Grain supply middling. Rainfall at Karad 12, Khanapur 6, Tasgaon 3, and Shirala 40 cents.

Jowari 35 lbs. per rupee, being the average of the affected area. On one Local Board Civil Agency Work in Navalgund attendance on Saturday 81; expenditure, Rs. 175. On three Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund attendance on Saturday, 1,167; expenditure, Rs. 912. Rainfall at Dharwar 56, and in Navalgund 60 cents. No poor-house or village relief. Cholera in six villages of Navalgund and five villages of Gadag. Grain supply sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Jowari 29 and bajri 30 lbs. per rupee on average. Numbers employed on the last day of the week—on one work, under Professional Agency in Athni—adults 77, children 55: expenditure, Rs. 41; on one work under Professional Agency in Gokak—adults 752, children 661; expenditure, including Sunday wages, Rs. 495. On one work under Civil Agency in Parasgad—adults 404, children 168; expenditure, including Sunday wages, Rs. 230. No poor-house or village relief. No cholera. No rain. Grain supply sufficient.

The English Consul at Algiers, in his annual report to the Marquis of Salisbury, supplies some interesting information concerning the "Acridium peregrinum," or pilgrim locust, whose usual accompaniments are ruin, famine, and pestilence. It was generally believed, and it had been positively stated by scientific specialists, that the locusts died after having deposited their eggs; and this caused the colonists to neglect the destruction of the adult insect. Observation has, however, exploded this theory, and the authorities are now upon the war-path actively engaged in the destruction of this winged insect, whose fecundity is such that in the district of Boghari the administrator reported that on an average there were 700 clusters of eggs to the square metre, each containing 90 eggs, or 630,000,000 eggs on every hectare.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Sind-Pishin section of the North-Western Railway still continues to be worked at a loss; the receipts from all sources of income during the half-year, ending December, 1891, having been Rs. 130·92 per mile per week, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 182·02 per mile per week.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Almora, 1,718 tons, Captain H. Ingram, will sail, to-day, for London with a general cargo and the following Government details:—75 men, rank and file, 14 women, and 48 children, left behind after the departure of H. M.'s Troopship Serapis. Besides these there are 12 women and 35 children, families of Warrant Officers, of the Indian Departments, embarking under private arrangements with the Company.

After five months of drought, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, Bengal seems likely to have an unusually rainy hot weather. During the last fortnight Calcutta has enjoyed a considerable amount of rain, and nearly every evening clouds and lightning are to be seen roundabout. Frequent thunderstorms and an early monsoon should make the hot weather pass lightly.

This year there is a grass famine on the Kalka-Simla line, and the Postal authorities have been in great perplexity to supply hay to 1,200 horses and 600 bullocks. Fortunately, they anticipated the scarcity, and have for the past four months been storing grass, but the expense of carriage for any distance in the hills is great, and applications from all sorts of officials asking for a share of the monopoly are, of course, pouring in.

Conspicuous bravery was displayed by a police constable during the attack on dak runners at Mills Basha. With extraordinary coolness this man, deserted by his two companions, who had joined the runners and a native doctor in their flight, faced the enemy, and retired, walking backwards, firing a shot each time the enemy made a rush down the hill. Never losing his nerve for an instant the sepoy gradually got to the end of the zig-zag track at the bottom of the Lungsin mountain, his line of retreat being marked by empty cartridge cases.

One of the most difficult matters in regard to the silver question is the low price at which the metal can be produced. A daily contemporary has given the secretary of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company an opportunity for demonstrating at what a low cost its silver is produced. The company turned out for the six months ended November last no less than 4,841,650oz. of silver, and as the total cost of working was £506,000, this shows that any return above 2s. 1d. per oz. yields a profit. The output is a large one, but it is stated that recent developments will enable double the quantity to be dealt with this half-year. This should imply a further reduction in the primary cost, as it is a well-known axiom in mining that the ratio of expenses usually diminishes when larger quantities are treated.

The trial of Mrs. Montagu, wife of Captain Montagu, of Cromore House, Londonderry, for the manslaughter of her only daughter, a child of three years, took place at Dublin on April 4. For an act which, Mr. Justice Murphy said, was not an offence, Mrs. Montagu tied the child's arms behind her back, fastened her to a ring in the wall of a dark room, and left her alone for three hours. At the end of that time the child was found dead through suffocation. The defence was that the prisoner had made a fatal mistake, which did not amount to wilful criminality. The jury found her guilty, and added that, as she had acted under a mistaken sense of duty, they recommended her to mercy. She was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. The Crown did not persevere with the indictments for cruelty to the other children, brought under the Cruelty to Children Act.

Mr. Henry James contributes to the *Atlantic Monthly* an article on "The Private Life," in which analysis of character is carried to a curious extreme. A poet and dramatist, represented as curiously disappointing in the society of others, is discovered to have a double, visible and tangible, who stays in his room and writes while the hollow semblance of him, empty of ideas and shallow in talk, eats, walks, and rides with the rest of the party. In contrast with this man, who lives his whole life in seclusion, is Lord Mellifont, who, all surface in company, disappears wholly when he believes himself to be alone. His physical presence vanishes completely. In extinction and effacement he found repose after the weariness of acting an arduous part. It would be interesting to be able to trace how much of this idea of the double entity has been unconsciously evolved from the weird romance of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

We have the authority of the Bishop for Mashonaland for the humiliating statement that the great difficulty in the way of giving the natives of that country any respect for religion is the brutality of some of the white men. One man admitted, apparently without shame, that he killed a native in the Transvaal by hitting him with a brick, and Mr. Knight-Bruce tells us that he had heard many other painful stories. He records in his diary just published (S.P.G.) that during his visit to the Southern tribes last autumn he met a chieftainess, a daughter of the great chief Umtasa. She is described as a person of quiet and gentle manners. The Bishop spoke to her about his wish to put up a teacher's hut in her village, but she replied that "the white men beat her people." Her visitor then explained that there are "two kinds of white men." She said "she understood that." If she does (notes the Bishop) it is a rare thing, as the ordinary native certainly does not. He then asked if she would not like to hear some of our Christian teaching; she looked at me for a minute, and then said gently, "If you do not start soon you will not reach the next village before dark." Bishop Knight-Bruce finds that in Mashonaland, as elsewhere, the drink question is a great difficulty. Terrible as are the horrors of the slave trade he declared that the injury done to the natives by supplying them with strong drink is "ultimately the greater evil of the two." The traffic, however, is so lucrative that he hardly ventures to hope that the attempt will not be made; but the Chartered Company have spoken decisively about it, and no native is to be supplied with drink within their jurisdiction.

On the authority of our Parisian musical contemporary, "Le Menestrel," we have to announce the death at Malta of the well-known basso-comico Signor Giuseppe Ciampi, one of the oldest members of the troupe of the Royal Italian Opera. The deceased, who was about sixty years of age, originally came out at Trieste in a juvenile opera by the popular singing-master and conductor, Signor Randegger, and he speedily gained a great reputation in Italy. In this country he made his debut at her Majesty's Theatre, then under the management of the late E. T. Smith, as Dr. Bartolo in Rossini's "Barbiere" on June 12, 1860. Soon afterwards Ciampi went over to the rival establishment at Covent Garden, where, for upwards of a quarter of a century, he sustained the parts usually allotted to the operatic buffo, one of his most whimsical characters being that of Lord Allcash in "Fra Diavollo." Signor Ciampi likewise achieved popularity in the United States, and for some time he was impressario of the Imperial Opera House at St. Petersburg. Later on he appeared at concerts in the provinces, and he likewise took a prominent part in the revivals of "La Cenerent

same principle as Hospital Sunday, the money thus gained to be applied to starting works by the Government and the municipalities.

THE Paris police on April 6 gave special notice to the Mesmeric Society that the Prefect of Police had forbidden all magnetic experiments, real or simulated.

THE Committee of the Humane Society announce the gratifying facts that more persons were rewarded in the past than in any previous year, and that the number of successfully treated cases of rescues from drowning were proportionately increased. Five hundred and seventeen cases were considered, and after weighing the evidence six hundred and seventy-seven persons were rewarded, the list including one Stanhope gold medal, fourteen silver medals, and forty-six pecuniary rewards. Thirty-five rewards were given to officers and men of H.M.'s Navy and Coast Guard, forty-nine to officers and men of the Army and Reserve forces, and twenty-six to police.

ON April 2 the interesting ceremony of comparing the standards of weight and measure taken from the wall of a staircase in the House of Commons was performed. The Speaker, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, and several members of the House of Commons were present, and the standards were, as was done some twenty years since, compared with one of four sets kept at the Mint, the Royal Society, Greenwich Observatory, and the Board of Trade, with which they were found to agree within the 100,000th part of an inch, and within 10,000th part of a grain. Should nothing unforeseen occur, another examination need not be made for twenty years.

DURING the latter part of the term covered by the Return, Mr. Labouchere has asked for—namely, from the date of the Reform Bill—there have been, fourteen Dissolutions, of which only four have taken place after the 31st of July. These are the Parliaments dissolved, on the 3rd December, 1832; on the 30th December, 1834; on the 11th of November, 1868; and on the 18th November, 1885. In all these cases the election took place on the new Register. The favourite month for a dissolution during the last sixty years has been July. Four Dissolutions have taken place in that month against two in December, two in November, two in June, two in March, one in January, and one in April.

IN an article in an American magazine on the differences between social customs in England and America, the writer derides the "rack of cold toast" that is a feature of the Britannic breakfast table, and praises the variety of food that characterises the early meal in America. English apples are pronounced to be inferior to those of trans-Atlantic origin, but our plums receive eloquent praise, and strawberries are acknowledged to be finer here than in the States. In the pronunciation of words the award of superiority is given to America, though the critic admits that in certain cities of the West the young people call their parents "popper and mommer." The chief exception is taken to our pronounciation of the word "clerk" as though it were spelled with an "a."

SECRET experiments in liquid combustibles for torpedo-boats, just made at Spezia, seem to have resulted favourably, as the Commission went out every day without interruption, the boilers never had to be repaired, the tubes, although exposed to a much more powerful heat than that derived from coal fires, suffered no harm, and there seemed to be no smoke. On the shore, not far from Spezia, a depot is going to be built for about three million litres of the liquid residuum, which looks like asphalte, and is not inflammable, except at a high temperature. From all this (writes a Naples correspondent) a radical change in the functions of marine boilers is probable, and the problem of a large development of powerful motors, with great economy of weight and space, seems to be about to be solved by an Italian naval officer.

MR. POULTENEY BIGELOW, the well-known American writer, a Cassel schoolfellow and friend of the Emperor William, intends this year, a Berlin correspondent learns, to travel from Berlin to St. Petersburg *via* the Finow Canal, the Oder, and the Baltic. For this purpose Mr. Bigelow has had a sailing canoe built, which will be christened Caribee II. The Caribee I., on which Mr. Bigelow sailed last summer from Donaueschingen to Widdin, was presented by him to the Emperor, and is now at Potsdam. Mr. Bigelow will be accompanied by Mr. Frederick Remington, who will make sketches on the way. Mr. Bigelow has been commissioned by the American Government to inspect the forests on the Baltic coast to ascertain what protection they afford to the Sandy coast against the sea.

PROBATE duty has been paid on £336,800 personalty, and confirmation granted to the executors of the will of Mr. Charles Clark Mackirdy. The testator leaves £21,500 in legacies, and gives the residue to his brother, General David Elliot Mackirdy, Colonel of the 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, of Birkwood, Lanarkshire, who also acquires the heritable property and picture collection. Probate duty has been paid on £24,810, value of the personal estate of Mr. George Josiah Palmer, proprietor of the *Church Times*. The executors are to carry on during the lifetime of Mrs. Palmer the testator's business as a printer and publisher, and to continue the publication of the *Church Times* (with his son the Rev. H. J. Palmer as editor, his son Hubert as sub-editor, and his son Frederick as manager), and are to pay Mrs. Palmer £800 a year when the profits are not less than £2,000 a year, or two-fifths of the profits if less than £2,000. The remainder of the profits is to be divided amongst the testator's three sons, to whom, subject to Mrs. Palmer's life interest, he leaves his business, the leasehold business premises, the machines, plant, and type, the book debts, and his property in the *Church Times*. Mr. Charles Keyser, late of the Warren House, Stanmore, and of Belgrave-square, £959,000; Mr. John Frederick Flemmich, late of Alton House, Roehampton, Surrey, £248,000; Mr. N. Eckersley, D.L., J.P., £97,172 gross; Mr. John Frederick Ginnett, of Brighton, circus propietor, £32,139; Mr. George Claudius Ash, late of Maidavale and Broad-street, Golden-square, £217,000; Mr. George Burrow Gregory, of Boarzell, Sussex, the Treasurers' House, Foundling Hospital, and Bedford, £186,307; Right Hon. Henry, ninth Baron Beaumont, £637; Sir G. S. Jenkinson, £89,796; Dowager Baroness Garvagh, £61,255; Dame Sarah Ainsworth Peto, £4,510; Alderman W. H. Hallett, of Brighton, £11,693.

FIRES, a Vienna correspondent writes, have been very frequent of late in that city. The fire at a wine-shop next to the High Court of Justice, which is believed to have been planned with the intention of destroying that public building, was followed by three others in the centre of the town. On the night of the 7th, two more fires were added to the list, one at a spot, dear to every Viennese heart, *viz.*, the Convent Inn on the Leopoldsberg, which overlooks the city. The Leopoldsberg rises in a steep ascent out of the Danube, the summit being most picturesquely crowned by an old, old church and a convent or castle, of which, in the course of time, only one large room remained, with high Gothic windows, a collection of old portraits, and a beautiful roomy balcony overhanging the Danube and giving a splendid view of the city, the winding river, the plain on the other side of it, and the convent of Klosterneuburg, the canons of which are the owners of the Leopoldsberg convent. The balcony is supposed to be the same on which the Babenbergers stood in 1120, when the Duchess' veil was carried away by the wind. The Duke vowed that wherever it should be found he would establish a convent and church. Some time afterwards, while he was out hunting, the veil was discovered in a dense wood on the shores of the Danube. Here the wealthy convent and splendid church of Klosterneuburg were then founded. Not a child in Vienna but has sometime climbed the Leopoldsberg and gazed from the balcony into the beautiful country through which the Danube winds its blue course. The fire has destroyed the convent and inn, and very nearly destroyed the old church too. After the flames had been extinguished the roof of the large hall fell in, burying what the fire had spared. A secret stair and passage were discovered at the same time which seem to lead into the heart of the mountain. It is believed that all the fires of this week are the work of a gang of rascals.

MR. HUME'S CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Hume's circular has attracted, as was natural, a good deal of attention. The unanimity with which its tone has been condemned by Mr. Hume's own faction as well as by the more conservative classes is as satisfactory to most Englishmen as it must be painful and surprising to the philanthropic Mr. Hume. Upon that topic, however, I do not wish to add anything to the flagellation which has already been so generally and liberally administered to this typical modern agitator. If Mr. Hume has a conscience (happily for themselves most politicians and demagogues at present have not) the time must come when it will reproach him night and day for the manner in which he has sacrificed all the sentiments of an English gentleman to ambition, patriotism, and loyalty to an insatiate vanity. If he is without that useful member nothing short of physical inconvenience (such as a moderate incarceration in one of her Majesty's gaols for instance, or the stoppage of that pension which he is still unprincipled enough to accept), is at all likely to penetrate the thick skin of his complacency. But turning from the prophet to his gospel let us see what it is of which Mr. Hume complains so bitterly, and in words of such vast suggestion. When you have got rid of all the rhodomontade and stentorian lamentation characterizing Mr. Hume's jeremiads you will find, I believe, that he is in all this dreadful pother, (*a*) because the rich natives *wont pay* their Congress bills; (*b*) because the poor natives are so poor that not even Mr. Hume has the effrontery to ask them to contribute to his enterprise; (*c*) because the English Government is so abominably indifferent, incompetent, and apathetic that it *wont* stop famines; (*d*) because famines imply distress, and Mr. Hume can't bear to see distress among the ryots—without holding a meeting and making his own accounts therein, *bien entendu*; (*e*) because an impoverished people is extremely likely to rise and massacre its foreign rulers—a thing which Mr. Hume, of course, strongly deprecates; but at the same time feels it his duty to point out to the suffering and oppressed Indians, many instances in history illustrating the success and completeness with which a national rising has swept away tyrants, just as an Indian rising would sweep away the tyrannical English. Of course, he wont advocate anything of the sort for worlds, but facts are facts and he can't help just mentioning, &c., &c.

These being his grievances, what are his remedies? Well as far as I can gather from his published writings his panacea is Hume. Let every one subscribe handsomely to the Congress, *i.e.*, Hume. Let the Congress, *i.e.*, Hume, succeed the Viceroy and this Contemptibly Effete Government provided the Congress, *i.e.*, Hume gets all it wants. Mr. Hume imagines that he may ultimately find time to invent systems for ameliorating the distress and dangers which he depicts so vividly and so sensationally. I want to know what the country is likely to gain by exchanging its present regime for Viceroy Hume and the Congress. But I am quite unable to discover anything in Mr. Hume's manifesto which satisfies that not unnatural demand. As yet that crucial question remains unanswered: postponed I suppose to the much more agreeable occupation of dividing the spoils of conquered India and ejected civilians amongst the patriotic Babus and the traitor Hume.

Now when you look at Mr. Hume's case in this calm practical spirit, isn't it really rather an indifferent one to say the least? About his real grievance, namely, the reprehensible backwardness of the Indian reformer to pay for the luxury of patriotic convictions and noisy advertisement, I say nothing. All just and generous men do no doubt compassionate Mr. Hume deeply on that, expecting to play monkey to the Congress cat, he finds himself most humiliatingly cast in the subordinate *role* of cat. That is a delightful little personal squabble with which the public really have nothing to do. But the public are concerned on some slight measure with Mr. Hume's indictment of the Anglo-Indian Government, so far at least as to satisfy themselves whether there is a crisis impending, and if so whether Mr. Hume is more likely than her Majesty's Government to deal satisfactorily with it. Mr. Hume's argument (and it is when gentlemen of his kidney cease to declaim and commence to argue that they become both interesting and amusing) appears to be:—The country is shockingly poor: the poverty of the country is due to the system of Anglo-Indian control: therefore, the remedy is to employ natives in the administration to the total exclusion of Englishmen. I observe that a disciple of Mr. Hume writing from Bellary expressly claims that the one remedy for the present decadence of India is the substitution of native for English governing machinery. This gentleman is, of course, a native himself: which explains much. But at least he has the candour to admit that India so far from being in a pecuniary decline is growing richer. He justly adds that the surplus wealth is absorbed by certain classes of natives, *e.g.*, sowkars, merchants, rajahs, and he might add too the names of illustrious gentlemen of the long robe whose eloquence delights the assembled delegates and relieves the deadly dulness of Congress proceedings.

I now revert to Mr. Hume. Admitting that the peasantry are, speaking generally, in an impoverished condition, I emphatically deny that their condition is due to the hardship of our rule, as the taxes which Government takes from the ryot, multiplied ten times over are as nothing in comparison with the sums of which his living brethren the Indian money-lenders continually bleed him. If Mr. Hume means to argue that we support a rule of law and order under which the usurer has too great facilities in ruining his clients, I put his proposition to him reversed and enquire whether he is seriously asking for anarchy? The plain fact being that the ryot is an improvident animal; and do what you will with him he will never be an accumulator. Further Mr. Hume has yet to show that the condition of the ryot was better under any other rule than ours, before he has even the semblance of a case. If we take two significant facts (i) that on the whole the country is richer, but the riches are accumulated (often unproductively) by certain classes of natives, (ii) that a comparison of the condition of the peasantry in any Native State where Mr Hume's ideal has long been realized and the Government is in the hand of natives exclusively, with the condition of our peasantry will I believe in a large majority of cases be entirely in favour of the latter: we shall find considerable difficulty in finding any conjectural basis with the slightest semblance of reason for Mr. Hume's proposition that all the ills of India's peasantry are to be remedied by exchanging English for native agency.

I may further challenge one premiss which is generally stated and accepted as axiomatic, namely, that native agency is always or even generally cheaper than English. It may appear to costless on the Civil List and it may in fact cost Government a good deal less. But does it cost the people less? This is an unsavoury topic: one from which Mr. Hume with his affected belief in the purity of his native constituents would no doubt turn blushing away. My own experience in the by-ways of India leads me "coldly to the conclusion" (as Lord Randy phrased it in South Africa) that the average Rs. 250 native official costs the people under his official charge a great deal more than an English officer on Rs. 1,000 a month. The people pay the former, the Government pay the latter. But if we could get at the plain unvarnished truth I imagine the common rules of arithmetic (the basis of the calculation being the official salary only) would not suffice to account for the accumulated fortunes of a great many estimable native officials. The Congress as we know is essentially unselfish and its primary aim is of course not the personal aggrandizement of its leading members—as some vulgar critics seem to think—but the amelioration of the condition of the masses. That being so the observations I have made may possibly give rise to interesting reflections among the more intelligent members of the party. Not even a Congress Government can always command the pain and apart from the impending miseries due to the *vis major* of famine, Mr. Hume's sensational appeal has just as little solid justification as such ebullitions usually have.—Yours, &c.,

EREMITE.

DISCOURSING on the subject of pedigree as regards horses, Colonel Sir Nigel Kingscote, K.C.B., observes that it is fresh in everybody's memory that Doncaster, just dead at eighteen years old—was sold for 14,000 guineas, whilst Blair Athol, was sold by auction for 12,500 guineas, and Ormonde, grandson of Doncaster, went abroad at 15,000 guineas. So much, he adds, is the blood of Ormonde esteemed, that it has lately been proposed to form a company with a capital of £30,000. to bring him back again. Colonel Kingscote confesses that he hopes the effort will not succeed.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE EXPLOSION IN A SEWER.

THE inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent fatal explosion in a sewer was resumed yesterday, when the evidence was concluded and the verdict returned.

Mr. Thomas Wilfred Thurley said: I am Inspector of Drainage in the Bombay Municipality, and am in charge of A, B, and C Wards. That district includes the Queen's and Churney Roads sewers. The Churney Road sewer is a continuation of the Queen's Road sewer, and is a masonry sewer. The width of the sewer is 2 ft. 6 in. at the springing of the arch. The rules (Exhibit E) are the rules under which drain-cleaning is carried on. There was an explosion in that sewer on the 15th instant. I reported it to the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer of Drainage. There was one previous explosion in that sewer to my knowledge; and that was at 4-30 a.m., on the 11th inst. That was reported to the same officer by me. I received no instructions in reference to that report. I am not told not to go on with the drain-cleaning until that explosion was inquired into. We begin work in the sewers between 2 and 5 a.m., but the actual work of drawing the shield forward does not begin before 7 a.m. There it no fixed rule as to the time of beginning the work, but it is expected to be done early in the morning. The work goes on all day. A gang comes on at 7 a.m., when work is to be done. That gang is present up to 7 o'clock the following morning, when it is relieved by another, which continues at work until 5 p.m. Sewer cleaning is always going on in my districts. No flushing has been done in the Churney Road sewer since I have had charge of it. Muccadums are not now allowed to carry out the instructions in the notes. (Exhibit E.) These instructions are carried out by a sub-inspector or inspector. I know nothing about inflammable gases in sewers. The first time I knew of inflammable gas being formed in a sewer was on the 11th instant. I had previously heard that other inspectors know that such a gas was formed. Mr. Cluley told me about this gas since the occurrence of the death of the deceased. Mr. Waldron told me about such a gas a month ago. He said that as he put a light down a manhole an explosion occurred. The use of the light in a sewer when it is first sent down is to ascertain whether carbonic acid exists in the air of the sewer. If the light is extinguished, the men are not allowed to go down. I have not been present on any occasion when death has occurred from gas-poisoning or from an explosion. I have never seen a light extinguished in a sewer. I do not know how to detect inflammable gas in a sewer. When a labourer goes down into a sewer to remove a strut he must push aside the silt to have his feet firm before he can use his hands effectually. I have frequently found the test papar which is used for testing the sewers blackened.

Mr. James William Smith said: I am Acting Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, and was in charge of the drainage until the 5th of December last. I have been connected with the new drainage works since they were begun in 1879. I was then the Resident Engineer, and was specially engaged for those works. My Indian experience of drainage has been wholly in Bombay. I was never before in charge of drainage works in the tropics. The Churney Road sewer is a continuation of the Queen's Road sewer. It is an arid sewer, 2ft. 6in. wide and 3ft. 9in. high. It serves the Marine Lines, Dhobie Talao, the district west of Kalbadevie Road, other than the houses in Kalbadevie Road itself, as far as Cavel. It also takes about the half of the district of Cavel. It takes about half the length of Dadysett Agiary Street, part of Girgaum Back Road, and a portion of Khetwady to the north-west of 10th lane. It carries night soil from the Girgaum night soil depot. No night soil from the Sonapore night soil depot goes into the Queen's Road sewer. The floor of the Churney Road sewer is about ten or twelve feet below road surface level. The volume of sewage in the Churney Road sower is at a minimum from 1 to 5 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon. At these hours the sewers would be more offensive than during the hours of maximum flow. Two or three years ago I received a report of the occurrence of an explosion in the Queen's Road sewer. I think it was near the Scotch Cemetery. I heard of no other explosion until I returned to Bombay on the 20th instant, I made an inquiry into the previous explosion that occurred in the Queen's Road, and was informed by the muccadum and men who were employed there, that before going down to work they lowered a light into the manhole and immediately a flame arose from the manhole. That was the first personal experience I had of explosive gas in a sewer. I know that carburetted hydrogen—and sometimes it has been said sulphuretted hydrogen gas will explode in sewers. Letting down a naked light into a sewer would explode carburetted hydrogen if it was present in the sewer, in certain proportions. I think if a sufficient number of manholes are open, a bellows for throwing air into the sewer, and wind sails are down, and the sewer running less than full bore, explosions will not occur. I do not know how the presence of carburetted hydrogen may be detected in a sewer except by the presence of a light, nor do I know the proportions in which it is explosive. I would not hesitate to show down a cooly into a sewer if the conditions I have mentioned were fulfilled. I think that is a reasonable guarantee of safety. I could get scores of Englishmen to do it. I do not mean highly educated Englishmen, but men up to the foreman or inspector class. The Queen's Road and Churney Road sewers are flushed with sea water when the tides suit: that would be four or five times a month. Sea water would increase the offensiveness of the sewage. Now that the Tansa water is available I hope to flush the sewers with it. The sewer from Carnac Bunder to Love Grove is also flushed with sea water. I do not think it is particularly dangerous. The water drawn for flushing the Queen's Road sewer is admitted from the foreshore. The old Sonapore drain discharges into the Queen's Road sewer. But the house connections of that district are now well in progress, and will be completed in a year, and when completed this sewer will be shut off from the Queen's Road. The Sonapore drain does not now carry as much sewage as it previously did. No other flat-bottomed sewer opens into the Queen's Road sewer. The light test as used in the sewers is to ascertain if any explosive gases are present, and if carbonic acid is present in dangerous quantities the light will go out. I think the light test is perfectly reliable. I do not know that persons have been poisoned in the Bombay sewers by carbonic acid while lights have been burning in the sewer. Deaths may take place from sulphuretted hydrogen gas in sewers when it is mixed in certain proportions with the air in the sewer. I have read of such an occurrence in Baldwin Latham's "Sanitary Engineering." It is not there stated whether carbonic acid was present. The use of the test paper is for detecting the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen by the depth of colour. The colour deep brown, almost black, is dangerous. The Churney Road sewers contain silt. This silt might possibly contain sewage gas. It must contain sewage gas to some extent, and foul sewage to a large extent. When a man goes down a sewer and stands on its floor he necessarily displaces some of the silt under his feet; and this displacement might cause gases to arise. I think it would be desirable to increase the present qualifications of inspectors and sub-inspectors of sewers, and to ascertain these qualifications by examination. The efficient supervision of sewers in India is more necessary than in England. No analysis of sewer air is made in the Bombay sewers, It may be desirable if fans could be used in masonry sewers and worked by engines; but they would interfere with public convenience. They would completely ventilate the sewer if they were in sufficient number. The Queen's Road sewer is laid on concrete blocks in sand foundations. I believe the foundations have not been disturbed; levels have not recently been taken. The temperature of the sewers is not regularly taken. Silt is always present in the Queen's Road sewer. It varies from an inch or two to eighteen inches. It is moved forward by the scraper. When carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen are generated largely in sewers it is an indication that the sewage is very foul, and the greatest foulness is most likely to occur in the hot weather. The Queen's Road sewer is better ventilated than any sewer in Bombay. I doubt if that ventilation could be increased with advantage. Overhead ventilation is better than road surface ventilation, because road surface ventilation is offensive to the public. I think the present system of moving the silt on by scrapers is the best way of keeping the sewers free, but this involves sending men down the manholes. If coolies could not be got to go down, the sewerage system would work imperfectly, and it would be dangerous to health. The silt in the Queen's Road sewer comes principally from the Sonapore flat-bottomed sewer. When the sewers are running full bore that is not the time to shift the hauling apparatus of the scrapers. From the point of view of the saving of human life alone I do not advocate the use of fans in sewers; they would be a great inconvenience. I do not think that any system of flushing would abolish the necessity of sending labourers down the manholes of sewers. The Fort system of street sewers is complete, but the house connections are only made so far as to deliver the house sullage into the sewers. There are some flat-bottomed drains in and about houses in the Fort which deliver their sullage into the new system of sewers The new sewers in the Fort contain silt. Most of them are pipe sewers. We occasionally pass a scraper through the pipe sewers It is in the form of a double disc connected with tie-rods. The labourers are sent down into the manhole. There is one main sewer connected with the Fort. We have never had occasion to clean it, though it has been down about five years, and I hope we shall never have occasion to clean it. Hitherto it has practically been a self-cleaning sewer. I attribute the silt-cleaning condition of the Fort masonary sewer to the absence of discharge from any night soil depot or from any old masonry drains. There are numerous flushing chambers united with the Fort sewers, and these chambers discharge about twice a week.

Mr. Alfred Waldron said: I am an Inspector of Drainage in the Bombay Municipality in charge of D and G Wards. About a month ago, or a little more, a light was sent down a manhole in the Churney Road sewer when immediately an explosion took place. Nobody was in the sewer at the time. I know of another explosion that occurred in the sewer at Khetwady Back Road. I believe that occurred at the end of January or February last. These two explosions were reported by me to the Deputy Executive Engineer, a light was in the manhole an both occasions. The Churney Road sewer explosion occurred about two months ago. I received no orders in consequence of these explosions. I do not know how they occurred or how to prevent them. On both these occasions six man-holes were open, two windsails were down, and the bellows was working. These men were preparing to go down.

Dr. Thomas Stephenson Weir said: I am Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, and have been Health Officer since 1873. I am not in charge of the sewers of the new system of drainage, but am in charge of the sewers of the old system. I am consulted about rules to be observed in cleaning sewers, and submitted a report to the Municipal Commissioner. No death has occurred in any of the Municipal sewers under my charge. Labourers always go down to clean them. There are two kinds of gases formed in sewers—one mephitic and the other expansive. The mephitic gases consist of sulphides and nitrogenous gases. There are also combinations between carbon and oxygen. The expensive gases consist of combinations and carbon and hydrogen, as, for instance, in carburetted hydrogen, which is a very explosive gas. The gas explosion in the Churney Road sewer, by which the deceased was burnt, was carburetted hydrogen. Such a gas would be set up into the sewer in disturbing the sediment. I consider the bellows and tube (Exhibit C), as only a small aid to ventilation in the sewer. If there was deposit in a sewer even a fan or fans worked by engine power would not necessarily prevent an explosion, but would minimize the danger. Free and copious flushing of sewers will not necessarily move on all deposit, because some of it is very tenacious and hard. My impression is that with whatever water, fresh or sea water, a sewer is flushed there will be a deposit, and it is in these deposits that the most dangerous sources of sewer gases are to be found. There is really no practical test for detecting the presence of carburetted hydrogen in a sewer except by the sense of smell. If there is a deposit in a sewer an open lamp is a danger to persons who may be in it. The only night soil discharged into the Mathew Road sewer is from the Girgaum night soil depot; it then comes into the Churney Road sewer. That from the Sonapore depot is all carted to the Carnac Bunder. The ordinary temperature of the atmosphere is sufficient to produce a rapid decomposition in sewage, especially in the hot weather. The slower the movement of sewage in a sewer, the more complete the decompositions. The humidity of the atmosphere aids sewage decomposition. There is no possibility of effectually removing deposit in sewers except by sending men down. Free flushing would be of gret assistance, and would reduce the amount of deposit in the sewers, but would not prevent its formation. It is the tenacious deposit binding together the detritus that makes the removal of the deposit difficult. I do not think there is any sewerage system without such deposits; old sewers are safer than the new because they have more openings, although they are very imperfect. The sewers of the new system would be safer if the man-hole covers were replaced by gratings.

Mr. Charles Carkett James said: I am Acting Deputy Executive Engineer of Drainage, and have been in this office since the 5th December last. I have received altogether four reports of explosions in sewers, including the one in which the deceased met his death. Two I have already submitted, and I now submit two others. The labourers are still going down in the Churney Road sewer during the day, but not in the particular part. I think that particular part is more dangerous because it is round a curve. It is at these curves that silt occurs very heavily. We are using Davey lamps in the sewers now. A large fan is being made, which will be ready in a few days, and I am asking the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner to allow me to increase the ventilation of the sewer.

The coroner, having summed up the evidence the jury, after a consultation of about three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by the explosion of gas in the Churney Road sewer. The jury are of opinion that the precautions laid down in Exhibit E are insufficient for the protection of life."

A WAIL FOR WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the opening of the Tansa Works we were promised a perennial, superabundant supply of water; but it would appear as if our heavy civic fathers (save the name!) have given up all idea of watering the streets! Why is this? Are they waiting till the monsoon sets in before they send round the carts; or do they dream of reverting to the primordial bheesti. Are they lost in admiration or self-gratulation at their glorious achievement? Are they dead, or only sleeping? If the latter, it is about time they woke up. And I, for one, should like to have the job of stirring them up with a sharp shawl pin. I am one of hundreds of slaves of the desk doomed to work all day in Elphinstone Circle, and to have the misery of the dog-days aggravated by "minute irritant particles" which, with every gush of wind, are carried into offices, enter eyes, nostrils, lungs, and cover hair, clothes, tables, chairs, papers, samples—everything—with "demnible dust," as Mr. Mantalini would say. The suffering, too, caused by clouds of dust, and endured by those who have to go about in trams and other open conveyances is something dreadful. It is the simple fact that so far as the watering of the roads is concerned, this chief city of the Empire and capital of the "Kingdom of Bombay" is, with its Vehar, Tulsi, Poway, and loudly-vaunted Tansa, no better off than the hapless inhabitants of those water-famine stricken regions up-country, of which we read so much. All who remember their catechisms would like to order themselves lowly and reverently to councillors, corporators, and all in authority over us; but is not the state of things of which the tax and dust-laden citizens of Bombay have now to complain shameful, and calculated to lower our respect for councillors and corporators alike, below

April 24. ZERO.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

THE collections of Customs Revenue in the several districts of Madras Presidency for the ten months ending January 1892, of the official year 1891-92 amounting to Rs. 12,85,908 against Rs. 14,73,691 in the corresponding period of the previous year, or a falling off of Rs. 1,87,783 during 1891-92. The decrease in the Sea Customs collections is Rs. 1,72,595 and that to the Land Customs collections Rs. 15,188. The figures for the two years are:—

	1890-91	1891-92.
Land Customs	51,709	36,521
Sea Customs	1,421,982	1,249,387

The Sea Customs collections in Godavari fell from Rs. 49,255 to Rs. 20,331 on account of smaller exports of grain to foreign ports and from Rs. 10,18,266 to Rs. 8,99,889 in Madras on account of smaller collections on spirits, wines, beer and arms. Both the sea and land customs collections in Tanjore fell from Rs. 2,29,091 to Rs. 1,97,580 and from Rs. 39,897 to Rs. 23,499, respectively, owing to smaller exports of grain to Ceylon. Owing to larger imports of Colombo arrack into the district the Sea Customs collections of Malabar exhibits a rise from Rs. 41,354 to Rs. 51,937. The Land Customs revenue of this district also exhibit a rise from Rs. 2,413 to Rs. 5,035. The decrease in the other districts is generally due to the unfavourable character of the season during the present year. In Kistna the Sea Customs collections fell from Rs. 51,789 to Rs. 43,121; in Tinnevelly from Rs. 9,282 to Rs. 7,871, and the Land Customs collections fell from Rs. 9,383 to Rs. 7,979 in South Arcot. In Ganjam the Sea Customs revenue rose from Rs. 959 to Rs. 3,613, in Vizagapatam from Rs. 1,894 to Rs. 2,122; in South Arcot from Rs. 11,918 to Rs. 12,791; and in South Canara from Rs. 5,897 to Rs. 7,779. In Madura the collections were almost identical, *viz.*, Rs. 2,353 in the current, against Rs. 2,269 in the past year. Although Nellore is a coast district, there were no collections during the current year, and only Rs. 8 was collected last year.

COUNT von CAPRIVI, a Berlin correspondent says, was asked by the Emperor himself to take leave of absence during the summer, as he has never had a holiday since taking office. The Emperor offered to place any castle he might choose at his disposal. The Count, however, preferred to go to Carlsbad.

THE COLLISION IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

IN the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, on April 7, before Mr. Justice Jeune and Trinity Masters, there was an important action arising out of a collision in the Suez Canal between the Knight of St. John, a large screw steam ship, and the Britannia, one of the finest steamers in the fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The owners of the former vessel were the plaintiffs; those of the latter the defendants.

Mr. G. Barnes, Q.C., and Dr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Myburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Baden-Powell for the defendants.

The collision occurred on October 13, 1891, shortly before 7 p.m. The Knight of St. John is a screw steam-ship of 3,397 tons gross register, propelled by engines of 350 horse-power nominal, and at the time of the cause of action she was on a voyage from Cardiff to Bombay laden with a cargo of coal. She was manned by a crew of 67 hands, including her master, and she had on board a duly licensed Suez Canal pilot. Her case was that she lay moored with her port side to the shore in the canal siding kilometre 54 from Port Said, where she and other vessels had been brought up by the direction of the Canal authority; that the weather was dark and clear, and her head being to the southward, she had her regulation lights burning brightly, a good look-out being kept on board, her steam being up and hands being stationed at the wheel; that in these circumstances the Britannia, a steam-ship of 6,061 gross tons, and manned by a crew of 250 hands, rapidly approached from the southward, carrying forward the electric light used in the Suez Canal, and following and overtaking another steamer; and that the latter passed the Knight of St. John at an easy speed, but the Britannia came on at a high speed and creating a great deal of suction, and as she passed the Knight of St. John dragged the latter vessel astern; that the engines of the Knight of St. John were put ahead and her helm put hard-a-port to prevent her stern being drawn out; but the Britannia, still going at a high rate of speed and apparently under a starboard helm, swung her starboard quarter against the starboard quarter of the Knight of St. John, doing the latter a great deal of damage. The plaintiffs charged that those on board the Britannia were navigating at too high a rate of speed, having regard to the position of the vessels; neglected to keep clear of the Knight of St. John; neglected to ease, stop, or reverse their engines in due time or at all; neglected to keep a good look-out, and failed to comply with certain articles of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, and with certian articles of the regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal. On all those grounds the plaintiffs claimed damages for the injuries their vessel had sustained by reason of the collision.

The defendants denied that the Britannia was negligently navigated, and further denied all other charges as to negligence brought against those on board their ship. Their account of matters was that at the time of the occurrence the Britannia was on a voyage from Bombay to London with her crew of 250 hands, a general cargo, passengers, and mails, a duly licensed Suez Canal pilot being on board; that having been moored a mile and a-quarter southwards of the siding she at about 6-45 p.m., in obedience to orders from the Canal authority, cast off and proceeded slowly ahead, being preceded at a short distance by a steam-ship and followed by two others, and the weather being fine and clear and there being little or no wind; that all hands were "at stations," look-outs being stationed on the forecastle and bridge and aft, the regulation lights being exhibited, and the electric light being used; that the Britannia proceeded to the northward along the middle of the canal with her engines working under reduced steam at "slow," her speed being about 4½ knots, and she being kept in her proper station between the leading steam-ship and the one astern; that in these circumstances those on board the Britannia saw the mooring lights of five ships, including the Knight of St. John, abreast of siding kilometre 54 as the Britannia approached that part of the Canal; that she being kept on her course, her engines were put dead slow and her speed was reduced on her nearing the siding; and that she passed three of the ships which were moored abreast of the siding, and was passing the fourth, the Knight of St. John, all clear, but when she was abreast of her, the latter swung rapidly towards the Britannia, struck her, on the starboard side aft, with the result that she did her considerable damage, and canted her towards the fifth ship in the siding, but the engines of the Britannia were immediately put full-speed ahead for a few turns, she being at the same time put hard-a-starboard, by which movements she was kept clear of that ship. The defendants, in their turn, charged that the Knight of St. John was improperly and insufficiently moored, her anchorage being unsuitable or in an unsound condition; that she was not properly or sufficiently moored while moored in the siding, proper steps not having been taken to prevent her starting or breaking her moorings during the passing of steam-ships, her mooring being negligently allowed to part or start, and her stern being negligently swung, or allowed to swing, out into the fairway; that her stern moorings were improperly slacked away, or let go at an improper time before the collision, that her engines were improperly worked or worked at an improper time before the collision; and that her crew were not at their stations, a proper watch not being kept in accordance with certain articles of the Suez Canal rules and certain articles of the rules for preventing collisions at sea. The defendants counter-claimed for the damage done to their ship.

The case was at hearing three days during which a number of witnesses were examined on either side.

On Saturday (April 2) at the close of the evidence, his Lordship consulted for some time in his Chambers with the two Trinity Masters by whom he had been assisted; but, finding that these gentlemen were not agreed in their views of the evidence, he announced that he would call in a third Trinity Master and have a portion of the case re-argued before himself and the three Trinity Masters. It was so re-argued on April 7, and at the close of the arguments judgment was pronounced by his Lordship.

Mr. Justice Jeune said that in consequence of a difference of opinion last week he had had occasion to call in a third Trinity Master, but now they were all unanimous. His Lordship, having reviewed the evidence, proceeded to observe that, as to the question whether the Knight of St. John canted out on her stern, there was a direct contradiction in the testimony of witnesses on either side and the Court had no independent evidence on the point. He did not think there was anything the matter with the steering gear of the Britannia, but elements for consideration were the effect of the surge caused by her in passing the siding, and what was the rate of speed when she was passing it. From the evidence in the case her rate of speed would appear to have been about four knots; but having regard to all the circumstances, it seemed to the Court that the Knight of St. John was not properly tended while moored in the siding, because, though all the four other vessels moored there at the same time were subjected to the surge caused by the passing of the Britannia, they were not affected by it. The Court must, therefore, hold that the Knight of St. John was to blame in the matter. But then came the question of the conduct of the Britannia in respect of her rate of speed. By the rules of the Suez Canal vessels were bound to pass a siding at as slow a rate of speed as possible. The Britannia ought not to have exceeded a speed of two knots and a-half; but, as she was going at about four, she was going at an undue speed, and therefore she, too, was to blame in the matter. He, therefore, held that both vessels were to blame for the collision.

A DAY AMONG THE STAR. 'INGS WITH TOLSTOI.

THE correspondent of a contemporary in Russia describes a visit paid with Count Tolstoi to the village of Mouravlianka. On our arrival there (he writes) we drew up at the starosta's cottage. On entering the hut the Count took off his cap. I followed his example. Hitherto I had never seen any member of the upper classes in Russia take off his hat on entering a peasant's abode, and I must acknowledge that on my part I had always kept my cap on. To-day, however, I did as the Count did. Tolstoi's every action is characteristic of the man. His politeness to the peasant women might be termed almost Quixotic, while his grave courtesy to all alike inspires every one who approaches him with feelings of love and respect. All the peasantry adore the great philosopher, the Carlyle of Russia, and to them his slightest wish is law.

A FRUGAL LUNCHEON.

Our drive of twenty-five versts through the sharp, bracing atmosphere had whetted our appetites, and the sight of a luncheon-basket produced from one of the sledges was by no means displeasing. For the moment I forgot that simplicity in life is the watchword of the Tolstoi family

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

As the new Infantry Drill is only issued officially and is not yet published, it would not be fair, says the "Army and Navy Gazette" to comment in detail on the many alterations which are to be introduced. Still, pending the careful study of the book and close observation of the working of these alterations, some remarks on the more salient changes seem to be called for. The space allowed for each man in line is increased to twenty-seven inches, and the distance between ranks to sixty inches. By the former extension, touch, which some theorists regard with as much aversion as if contact were contagion, is entirely sacrificed; by the latter, the stepping back of the rear rank to form fours is rendered unnecessary, and marching on rough or broken ground is facilitated. Marching in slow time is no longer to be taught, and it is to be only used at funerals, and by the colour party in trooping. The use of the command "slow march" is evaded by the direction that the men are to step in time with the music! All who are endowed with a sense of the ridiculous will rejoice at the disappearance of the "high step," an exercise that apparently was intended to train soldiers to step over chairs or to take some part in a Christmas pantomime. Officers, whether mounted or on foot, are to draw swords only when bayonets are fixed. There is to be only one Major mounted with each battalion, but it is distinctly stated that there are to be two subalterns to each company. Does this portend the extinction of "mud majors," and an augmentation of the establishment of subalterns? Definite positions on parade are assigned to cyclists, machine guns, stretcher-bearers, transport wagons, signallers, and mules, but not to donkeys. Many useless movements are abolished, and many details are simplified, but some of the changes seem to be crude and hastily adopted, and of questionable expediency—such as breaking the line into fragments to indicate the "sub-units," the last craze in connection with fire discipline.

Some very curious admissions have been elicited from Mr. Stanhope as to the manufacture of the new magazine rifle. Two or three years ago a large expenditure was made to equip the Government factories at Bow and Enfield for the production of these weapons. Recently, however, a considerable number of men have been discharged from the Government factories, and at the same time large orders for the rifle have been given to a private firm in Birmingham. These apparently contradictory proceedings have brought a good many questions upon the head of Mr. Stanhope. As a result, Mr. Stanhope has admitted in the first place that the rifles were being produced more cheaply in the Government factories than they would be at Birmingham. Mr. Stanhope held to his ground, and undertook to convince Mr. Chamberlain that, after making due allowance for capital expenditure, the Government factories, "where the system of fair contracts reigns," produce more cheaply than the Birmingham house. But as the War Minister said, the private trade has to be encouraged in peace time in order that it may be in a position to fulfil contracts in an emergency. The more one hears in Parliament about this matter the more evident it appears that, as yet, the War Office has no settled policy with regard to the private manufactures. There is a feeling among the latter that they are simply made use of from time to time, and as long as this feeling continues they can scarcely be expected to put forth any effort to help the War Office. But they ought to see that their prices are lower than the cost of "official production," otherwise they will not tend to create that Parliamentary sympathy which they would command if they could claim with fairness that they were able to hold their own against the Government factories.

The ten 6-in. quick-firing Elswick 100 pounders, for the secondary batteries of the Royal Sovereign, are the first guns of this class that have been mounted for service in the British Navy. They look enormous after the light 4·7-in. quick-firers of the Trafalgar and Nile. Nevertheless the same number of men in the gun's crew is sufficient for the mountings of one description, and an extra hand only for the other class of mounting. But the stations of the crew are somewhat different. There is an electric firing lever both right and left of the gun, and the training and elevating gear is duplicated, so that either "number one" or "number two" can fire the gun and train or elevate as necessary. The firing levers being very far forward no guard is required, but there is a small India-rubber shoulder-piece to rest against. The 6-in gun is, of course, too heavy to be worked from the shoulder. The percussion firing arrangement can also be worked from either side. It consists only of a triangular cocking-piece and trigger, which screws on to the striker, and one corner is pulled from a lanyard above, the other corner from a lanyard below, each lanyard leading through an eye in an opposite direction to the other. The spring for recoil and for running out is within a spring box upon the top of the gun's breech, and the oil recoil cylinder is below, quite a different arrangement to that of the smaller quick-firer.

The gun is centre-pivoted, and the carriage consists of an armoured steel cylinder, revolving upon line rollers, within which the gun rests, and the edges of the 6-in. steel sponson ports are bent in so as to embrace the cylinder as it revolves. The only aperture, therefore, through which a projectile could enter is the sighting hole, a very small one. There is an over-head railway, running away diagonally from the gun casemates, which has a small truck and chains suspended from it. These chains can be hooked on to the gun, and the whole lifted, carried away, and housed in board in a very short space of time. The powers of the 6-in. secondary batteries of these battleships will be tremendous. With 15 lbs. of cordite only, a muzzle velocity of 2,049 foot seconds was obtained with this gun, and an energy of nearly 3,000 foot tons. But at Elswick, with 38 lbs. of smokeless powder, a muzzle velocity of 2,340 foot seconds was reached, giving an energy of 3,797 foot tons, and penetration into armour-plate of 14·7 inches. This practically disposes of the armour-plating of half the ironclads afloat, without calling upon the assistance of the main batteries at all. The employment of cordite cartridges is not as yet definitively settled, but there is not a shadow of doubt that it will shortly come into use. Reports from all quarters of the world are said to be in favour of it, and the recoil arrangements of the 4·7 inch quick-firer have been modified to suit its ballistic properties.

Much is said at times about the value of the large mail steamers to the Navy. There is another class of merchant steamer which, if anything, would prove even more valuable. We refer to that class passenger steamers engaged in the Channel service. These vessels are usually twin-screw, and have a small dispalcement with enormous power. They maintain a summer and winter speed of nineteen knots with ease. Such vessels would form ideal despatch-boats. A Liverpool correspondent supplies a service paper an account of a vessel of this type, named the Duke of Clarence, just completed by Messrs. Laid Brothers, Birkenhead. This vessel is 311 feet long, 36 feet beam, and on a draught of 10½ feet she displaces 1,800 tons. She has twin-screw engines of 4,000 horse-power, and can maintain a speed of 18½ knots under normal conditions, while in an emergency, as when catching a tide, she can steam 19½ knots. The sub-division is most excellent, and she is practically unsinkable. There are a number of vessels of this class running between the Continent and England, also between Ireland and England. These vessels have to be of the very best construction, and, being of light draught, their value in naval operations would be very great. Such vessels as the Ibex, Gazelle, and Duke of Clarence resemble the third-class protected cruisers in many respects. They, however, possess greater speed and draw less water, while their internal arrangements easily admit of a certain amount of protection being given them. They are in every way superior to the Alacrity class of despatch-boat. Indeed, armed with quick-firing guns, they would make very efficient torpedo-boat catchers.

A correspondent at Cairo writes to a Home Paper:—"There is the greatest possible regret felt here at the impending departure of Sir Francis Grenfell, and, I believe, the Sirdar and Lady Grenfell will be very sorry to leave the country where they have made so many friends, Egyptian and European, and have contributed so greatly to the pleasure and amenities of Cairo society. As to the work he has done in the organisation of the Army, it may fairly be said that he has left little to his successor, whoever he may be, but to carry on the system he will find perfect and ready to his hand. It is supposed here that Colonel Kitchener, Second-in-Command, will succeed to Sirdarship, but other candidates have been mentioned—some very improbable, one would think. It is understood that Sir Evelyn Baring has set his face against any attempt to reoccupy the Soudan or to extend the present limits of Egypt, just now at all events. There is, indeed, plenty to be done with the surplus, and the Government is not free in its dealings with any economics to apply them as it pleases."

A "Broad Arrow" correspondent—"The Red Soldier"—on the subject of uniform returns to an old suggestion that officers should, except in review order, be allowed to discard the sash and wear the cross-belt, with whistle in front and field-glasses at the back. This is almost too sensible an arrangement to hope that it will ever be adopted, and the same remark applies to the helmet, which as a helmet is about as ugly a head-dress as it is possible to conceive, and as a head-dress, is as awkward and uncomfortable a covering for the head as could well have been invented. That the Rifle Brigade have got rid of it is quite proper, but that the humble red-coat should be compelled to retain it, with its ridiculous spike on the top, and the gunner be constrained to do the same thing, a knob being in his case stuck for safety on to the end of the spike, is highly i[rr]

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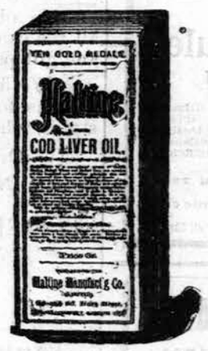

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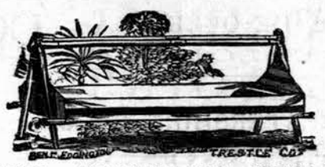

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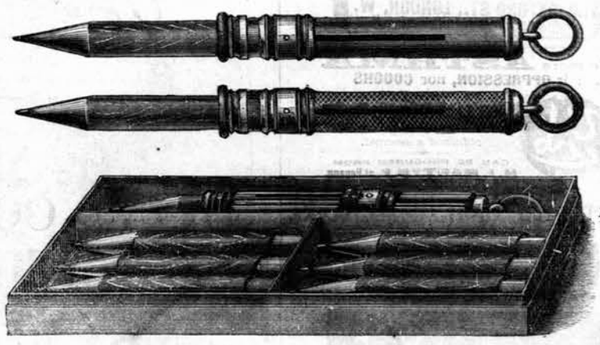

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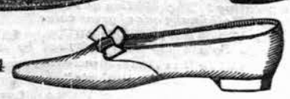

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